

No. 2767.-voL. c.
SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1892.



Photo by Walery, Regent Strea.

## OUR NOTE BOOK. <br> <br> BY JAMES PAYN.

 <br> <br> BY JAMES PAYN.}It is reported that Mr. Deeming-in what he hopes may be considered his lucid intervals-is writing an anto-
biography. It may be a morbid wish, but one would biography. It may be a morbid wish, but one would
exceedingly like to read it. It will probably be free from that extraneons matter about his grandfather and grandmother that makes autobiographies in general such very hard reading at their commencement; and he has some really dramatic events to write about. He will have no need to describe imaginary sentiments and pretended passions. His intentions, though by no means "honour-
able" or very "remote," may be taken for granted At the same time, it is by no means certain that he may At the same time, it is by no means certain that he may
not condescend to be apologetic, and explain that he had not condescend to be apologetic, and explain that he had
really got very tired of this and that lady before he made investments for her in cement. What would have been invaluable to the student of human nature would have been Mr. Deeming's diary-the material items of his career, with those cursory reflections upon them such as occur to diarists. But, unfortunately, he did not keep
one. "Vanity," says a great writer, " is more gratified one. "Vanity," says a great writer, " is more gratified
by dedicating its time to the little labours which have a chance of immediate notice than by the honester pages of a volume reserved only to be a future relic of ourselves, when we shall no more hear of ourselves." Mr. Deeming, no doubt, had private reasons for not setting down in black and white the incidents that befel him-and other people.

This is, one fears, the case more or less with all of us. Even King Alfred, who kept a diary, was so solicitous it should not be read by others-in an age, too, when
there were very few who could have taken advantage of the opportunity-that he always carried it in his bosom, whereby most of it got lost. Edward VI. was probably the first professional diarist; be wrote with the evident intention of being read, and, though he died in youth, from what he did write we may safely predict that if he had come to maturity he would have been the greatest prig that ever sat on a throne. James II., after his abdi-
cation, "mortified himself," says one of his apologists, cation, "mortified himself," says one of his apologists,
"by the penance of a diary." A very different composition from that of his contemporary Pepys, who is probably
the only man who has described himself (in cipher) as he the only man who has described himself (in cipher) as he
really was. The bald, disjointed chat of which the diaries of ordinary persons are composed has, unfortunately, set us against that species of composition; it is, moreover, a tedious and wearisome business to write down, however during the day, but there are many of us who regret nothing so much as having neglected this simple task. If fated to meet, what delightful talk to hear, we should have " made a note of it," like Captain Cuttle, and the autohiographies in the language worth reading would not then have been confined to half a dozen. A name, a date, a word or two are quite sufficient to recall a scene which
memory, without those aids, can only picture in a blurred, memory, witho
mistaken way.

> A cabman who has been recently interviewed makes
the surprising statement that there is no differthe surprising statement that there is no differ-
ence between the drivers of hansoms and of fourwheelers. "We takes to four-wheelers when we gets old." This is quite contrary to my experience, which in cabs is
very extensive. The two classes have always seemed to me quite distinct and wide apart. The hansom cabman is alert and bright; often impudent, but rarely sullen; inclined to overcharge, but sometimes saying "Thank yer," even for an extra sixpence; when it is a shilling, he
will wax eloquent, and express a benevolent wish that will wax eloquent, and express a benevolent wish that "there were more like you." The man on the "growler," likely, brooding over his wrongs. He does not hear when he is called, and is not pleased when he does hear. No person, however old, who was once alert, could ever
become so indifferent to the voice of custom. The distance he is required to drive is always too short or too long for him, and if he knows the way, which is seldom the case, he never remembers your number-he is thinking of his wrongs and their number. He is most importunate in the exaction of his over-dues, and will even climb whown, despite an infinity of clothing-it looks as if additional extra sixpence. When he has got it, he says, additional extra sixpence. When he has got it, he says, laudatory tone, and wants another. At some period of his life it seems almost certain that Schopenhaner must have driven a " four-wheeler" in London, though there is no record of it.

The endeavours by all sorts of nationalities to claim Columbus as a fellow-countryman in view of the Chicago celebration are very amusing. Almost the only people who are out of it-which must annoy them very muchare the Americans themselves, whose ingenuity ha: not proved equal to the task of claiming linship with the man who discovered them. The theory that he was a French-
man is advocated by the French Celebration Committee, man is advocated thy the French Celebration Committee,
upon the ground that Genoa, his birthplace, at that time upon the ground that Genoa, his birthplace, at that time
owned allegiance to France; while it has been still more stoutly contented, on the ground that Colon is a Hebrew name, and Christopher "o the almost exclusive property of
converts to Christianity," that he was a Jew. Professor
Rein, because, perhaps, it is wickedly hinted, he is a Rein, because, perhaps, it is wickedly hinted, he is a Fatherland, has published a work to show that, whatever country Columbus belonged to, he was a very overrated individual. This seems hard upon him, and also upon the United States. A year ago or so there might have been some doubt in this country as to whether the discovery of America was to the general advantage; but the establishment of International Copyright has, let us hope, set that question at rest for ever.

The beautifying of old walls with flowers is a most happy suggestion, for which the Gardener's Magazine deserves great credit. We are not generally much indebted to the botanic authorities for anything but hard names and bad Latin; but this idea, if carried out, will be a public benefit. Even at present an old wall, with its many-coloured lichen and the wild plants that grow in its chinks, is a noble sight. The "flower in the crannied wall " has aroused the admiration of the poet, and given him some of his finest thoughts. And a blank wallexcept to the eye of the advertiser--is such a very ugly thing. We are now told that it is possible to "plant" a gaiden wall-supposing it to have some touch of age-so that it may become a thing of beauty. To look at such a
spectacle in the sun (when an east wind is not blowing) is spectacle in the sun (when an east wind is not blowing) is
to enjoy life. Wall-gardening will henceforth become a to enjoy life. Wall-gardening will henceforth become a
science, and a "gay one," much gayer than that of criticism. It may be still a question, however, whether even
the most highly decorated old wall will bear comparison the most highly decorated old wall will bear comparison
with even a newish wall with ripe peaches growing upon it. The poet of the seasons we know preferred the latter, and used to eat the peaches with his hands in his pockets.

A " burning question," we are told, is in course of conon a Sunday. The golfers themselves, in their passionate devotion to the game, have called it "imperishable," and are averse to go back on their word; while their opponents maintain that, if not "perishable," it cannot, by Act of Parliament, be dealt with on a Sunday. Moreover, being a scotch game, they argue that the Sabbath should, in any
case, be a "close time" for it. As the vicar of a neighcase, be a "close time" for it. As the vicar of a neighbouring parish advocates cricket-playing after service as
moral These Sabbath questions are at once delicate and elastic. I know many places where cricket is played upon a Sunday with the approbation of the elergyman, but where football and hockey are disallowed. I know many a lawn where tennis is played, while the billiard-table within doors is kept religiously in its shroud; and I have seen "Halma" carried on in drawing-rooms where whist would be firmly tabooed. Some people who object to secular tunes on Sunday have no objection to concerts of sacred music (to my mind one seems as bad as the other, and I go even farther than the Sabbatarians in objecting to both of them any day in the week). But, perhaps, the most curious point in the Sabbatarian conscience is that
of time. A divine of my acquaintance, of scrupulous orthodoxy, but who had a weakness for backgammon, would close the board (even if he was beating his wife) at twelve o'clork p.m. on Saturday, and would sit up till
midnight the next day to enjoy a few "hits" with her with a clear conscience. This was surely paying attention to the letter (or the figure on the dial) rather than the spirit. Our day, whether it is the sixth or the seventh, is from the time we get up to the time we go to bed

The best of all ways to lengthen our days
Is to steal a few hours from the night, my boys, says the poet; and, though his statement is contrary
to sanitary science, it is in expression quite correct to sanitary science, it is in expression quite correct and reasonable. One cannot make two days out of one
day, or a Monday out of a Sunday. Hence I never could sympathise with the Scotch gentleman who put his clock back on Saturday night that he might make lawful what would otherwise have been an "unlawful " game. It seems to me, even from his own point of view, an uncalledfor precaution.

The right of "lifting" articles from other journals and incorporating them into "our own columns," with or
without acknowledgment, is in a fair way of being disputed in a court of law. It is not a matter that can be settled offhand, on account of the great variety of the stolen goods, some of which, like wares exposed outside shops, offer temptations almost too great to be resisted. It seems very hard, for example, that "news"-exclusive intelligence for which some enterprising journal has paid very highly -should be appropriated by another without payment; but this cannot happen on the instant, and when news has once been published it may be reasonably contended that it is no news. The same argument may be urged in the case of mere statements of fact: when the statement has once been made, the fact seems, to the common or garden mind, to become public property. It requires something more than delicacy of feeling to abstain from mentioning it, though to mention it without acknowledging the source from which it is derived requires something much less-a certain grossness of false pretence. Where the intrinsic property of theae words consists is in the manner of their presentation. difference between the appropriation of news and of
founded upon it. In the one case the journal in which it first appears has only paid the carriage of it, however large that payment may have been; sooner or later it must for its exitenand by other means. We are not ingh, but for its enterprise, our knowledge of it would have been delayed. But, in the other case-that of the letter and the leading article-they owe their very being to the writer: whatever graces or arguments they may possess are his personal invention, and to adopt them as our own, or to convey them without his leave, is to steal his goods. As a question of justice and fair dealing there can be no
doubt on the matter. The conveyer may say to himself : doubt on the matter. The conveyer may say to himself:
"In quoting this man's works, and at the same time acknowledging it, I am absolutely benefiting him, because I advertise him." And it possibly may be so; but he should not say it to himself only, but to the writer (who is, after all, the best judge of what is to his own advantage), or to the proprietor of the journal in which the matter in question appears and has been paid for. I am not speaking, of course, of reasonable extract, but of wholesale quotation; and what is done in the latter way in these days is certainly beyond all bounds,

## One very easy and extremely popular method of

 becoming an author is to pablish a selection from the works of other authors. A gentleman who has no turn pensation for this defect, has given him "literary judgment," just as we find certain politicians. who are not otherwise brilliant, conceive themselves to he gifted with great "capacity for administration." He cannot, of course, convey his "selections" without leave, but inasking for it one gets to learn from him how widespread nowadays is the idea that "literature should be as free (to the pilferer) as the air we breathe." He is quite astonished, nay, disgusted, at any hesitation to let him have for nothing something that is of considerable value, and to which he has no more claim (save for that unknown quantity, his literary judgment) than to one's watch. A desire to restrict the elevation of the public mind: if he descends from this high position it is to say, " But just condescends from this high position it is to say, "But just con-
sider the advertisement my book will give you." It must be said again that the author-or the owner of the copy-right-of the extract required is the best judge of that.
One great advantage, though an incidental one, lerived from the estab'ishment of copyright with America, is that it has put a stop to piracy from the British storyteller in England. However doubtful may be the law in the two cases above considered, there has never been any question
about the illegality of stealing stories; but some of the cheaper magazines and certain provincial newspapers used to make a practice of taking their fiction from America, which. without their knowledge (or so they said) had been originally derived from English sources. A double piracy was thus committed, and the second act was generally committed with impunity, upon the plea of ignorance No such plea can be now advanced. On the other hand it is still not uncommon for certain journals to convey
their fiction from the columns of ancient magazines in their fiction from the columns of ancient magazines in which the stories were published anonymously. This publication, almost impossible of delection. Fortunately however, trade jealousy here comes in to aid the cause of justice. Every newspaper has a local rival, and someone in its office is always looking out for a weak spot in its enemy's arnonr. The pillaged author is almost certain to get a communication, generally anonymous, but always velcome, which points out his wrongs. "Dear Sir,Perhaps you may not be aware that the Stabber, published in this town, has so great an admiration for your earlier stories in the Metropolitan Mogazine that it constantly reproduces them. I send you its last issue, which contains no less than five columns of your writing." Then the Stabber learns by experience, and a lawyer's lefter, that if honesty is not the best policy, it is, at all events the cheapest.

Although the Americans have no titles, in one sense of the term, their language is extremely rich in descriptive appellations, such as "Contractor Buffkins Officer Patrick R. Kelly." This is convenient enough, and from an extract from one of their scientific papers it would seem that they propose to adopt a similar plan for the classification of our own House of Lords: "Th philosopher known to fame as Sir William Thomson has joined the ranks of the British aristocracy under the new joined the ranks of the British aristocracy under the new Honse of Lords, introduced by Scientific Nobleman Lord House of Lords, introduced by Scientific Nobleman Lord
Rayleigh." "Scientific Nobleman" is good (but there are only two of them) ; "Literary Nobleman" would be good too (but there is only one of them). There would be less difficulty in this matter in classificetion than in individualising. "Contested Election Nobleman" would describe a good many peers; "Legal Nobleman" almost as many; the healing art is unrepresented, there are no Medical Noblemen; but, on the other hand, there are plenty of representatives of the wound-giving profession, Military Noblemen. In cases where the original acquirer of a title was at lady of the Court, this system of nomenclature would be a little embarrassing, but otherwise the plan вeems very happy.

THE AVENGERS OF ROMANCE by andrew lang.
had been reading the newspapers abont Behring Straita, an also "Ivanhoe," and I suppose I fell asleep, Certainly, Square, New York, U.S., in the midst of a council of armed warriors
warriors.
"The square is strongly held," said FitzHiggin : "Eilgar de
Fawcett commands on the bartizan : Henri de FitzJames Fawcett commands on the bartizan; Henri de FitzJames
watches the sally-port, Think ye that they will venture an
then
"Men who will fight for a few imitation sealskins-for, as ye know, these are the casur belli," said Matthew de Brander,
"set their lives at a light ransom." "set their lives at a light ransom."
"Nay, 'tis Barings' Straits that stir up the broil," oried Dadley de Warner. "Spell, I pray yon, the Barings with an 'a, not with an 'eh.' Their commercial difficultice, no mere question of an arm of the sea, have lighted this fire. Jake ye
" $\Lambda$ truce to meolkery." quoth Gnillanme de Howells, gloomily. "Ye know well quoth Geilillamme ne He nealskins nor copy right that hath stirred this feud; the quarrel concerneth books only, and theories of criticism. Heard ye not that the poor insular caitiffs have banded themselves under one
Robert de Samon-Samoa is an island-and have called their league 'The Avengers of Romance'?"
At this moment the telephone bell rang. De Howells sped
to the tube.
Are ye
"De Craddoels," was the "Whswer. "An armed band is holding Washington Square. Men are gathering on Fifth Avenue. Look well to your mangonels."
"By St. Tolstoi of Muscovy, this De Howells.
As he spoke, the high and richly decorated Early English window of the study was shattered, and, a Black Arrow, crash ing through, stuck, quivering, in the oaken table, perforating
an immense pile of manuscripts. "Mass! " said FitzHigcin," caitiffs mean mischief!" He picked up the arrow. "I'faith ! said he, "it hath a scroll on it, and that in rhyme."
" Read it, De Warner ; thou art a clerk," said FitzHiggin. $\mathrm{T}_{\text {The }}$ knight, spelling slowly, read the rade rhyme of the outlaws to this effect (we modernise the spelling)Thater wy bert 1 have four blach arrows,
That shall spit ye all as sparroumos. One shaft thall De Howell slay
That spate ill words of Thacherray The otherv are for all the lot
Now, well-a-day for oharity and the Christian
 blesed relices of st. Emerson that $I$ am innocent of these
good knights hart, nor ever spake but well of any one good thights 'hart, nor ever spake bat well of any on
of them.
wIt
 under the lake
The steps olanged beneath his armed and iron tread, comrades thit De Brander kept troth.
where the air was already ymmming with surticitationn other misesiles of old feudal warfare De Howells took his tand by an immense pile of new renlistic fiction, stored in a conspicaous place above
the battlementa. Below him a crowd of the the battementa, Below him a erowd of the Avenger
wero rapidy filiting pp the moat with the mont ponderoun were rapidly filing np the moat with the most ponderous
novels and criticisms that had recently come from the press. Thousands of stories in the dialects of Arizona, districts were being hurled into the moat, which wa rapidly overflowing into the Bowery, Knee-deep in the
water stood a colossal black knight, lightly attired in water stood a colossal black knight, lightly attired in
the loin cloth of the Banta race. A slim champion, mounted on a donkey, clad solely in a pair of linen mounted on a donkey, clad solely in a pair of linen
tronsera, and garlanded with roses, was everywhere in
the throng. They crossed the moat, the sound of the Black Man's axe rang on the ironbound oaken portal,
while the slim champion, leaping from his steed, pealed
wildy at the doorbell. "Open, open, in the name of Romance ! " they yelled, while
the storm of missile weapons hurtled on the walls. "Now, by my troth !" cried FitzHiggin, "glad I were to
hear the horn of Dostoievsky, with his company of Spanish, Portuguese, Muscovite, Italian, and other foreign mercenaries, ringing in the forest. Bat I only see the lances of the White our auxiliaries.
Howells : "methinks I will lower the crest of that swart champion." He seized a marlinespike, which chanced to be handy, and, using it ns a lever, strove in vain to loosen and the battlements.
Tre sweat stood on his manly brow, him muscles were moved not.
" Back,
"Back, back, Bulalio !" yelled the slim champion of the roay crown, "let but one volame of all that balk strike life I " airred a whole edition of realistic Short Stories, which, previonsly, had never "moved"; a volnme smote the giant on the head, and he fell, with a deep square wound bleeding on his the brain. his comrades marvelled at his clerkly lore.
The Avengers hang dismayed about the moat, when, with wild ery, De Brander stood on the battlements.
"Treason, treason within the hold !" be shouted. "The fair captive, the author of 'The Leavenworth Case,' has fired he castl Wherning
"Nay, if once the fire reach the Magazine, especially the with pyroteohnica." And, indeed, several small jokes were heard exploding.
At this awfal hoar, when the assailants were shrinking back in terror, and the defenders were giving up all for loat, a eculiar silent langh was distinctly audible.
"Who mooks ?" eried FitzHiggin. "Letme brain the churl!"
He anw a strange sight. The Avengers of Romance, throw-
ig down their arms, were welcoming a tall, gannt figure in
leather stockings, who bore a long rifle of ancient
was accompanied by two braves of the Delawares.
With a wave of his hands and a menacing aetion of his rifle, he held them aloof.
"Can the Porest give up its dead?" muttered De Howells, tis La Songue Carabine"
"St. Flanbert to aid!" quoth De Brander, crossing himself, " Now, blessed Edmund de Goncourt shield us ! " whispered FitzHiggin, "see I not Leather-Stooking, that we deemed long with the Saints! Comes he in pence, or comes he in war, for
he is of our nation, but of another faith? I ain no coward, bet when Leather-Stocking draws a bead on a man, ye may pry for his masses,"

Lenther-Stocking strode out in full view of the castle.
"Death," he cried, "to the first man who lifts 8 word or
倍 draws how! What ! are ye Mingoes, that ye wonld sliy ench
other? Hist, Uncas ! run for the fire-bose ; and thou, Chingach gook, great snake of the Delawares, look to that fallen nigger! 'Tis a brave knight, and methinks there is life in him yet. And ye within, lay down your arms, and come ont. Mr. Blaine has accepted the modus vivendi, and Lord Salishury is appeased. Dinner is ordered at Delmonico's. What ho !
Drinks round : and, pantler, see that the champagne be laid in ice!" fell into each others' arms, the fire was extinguished hefore it reached the Magazine, and in less than an hour the hostile forces were seated round the same mahogany and were swopping
stories.

## OUR MLUSTRATTONS,

THE LATE DOWAGER GRAND DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.
With the death of the aged Dowager Grand Dnchess of to Kaiser Wilhelm I., there has passed away one of the oldest

the late dowager grand duchess adexandrine of mecklenburg-schwerin.

Toropean royal ladies As the danghter of Friedrich Wimelm III. and of his consort, the beautiful Queen Louise his princess of the house of Hohenzollern formed a prominent back to a time anterior to the proolamation of the Empire in France, back to the days when the First Consul was making all the thrones of Europe totter, and her childhood was passed during the years of Prussia's humiliation and oppression under the heel of Napoleon. Her marriage early removed the youthful princess from Berlin to the comparative obscurity of Schwerin. But that old-fashioned corne of Germany to which she came has a dynasty which takes rank among the most ancient princely houses in the western world. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin styles himself also Prince of the Vevds, and claims descent from the ancient Selavonic rulers of the land, who had their stronghold on an island in the lake of Sohwerin on the very spot where now atands the beantifal Schweriner-Schloss. Abont a stone's throw removed from it, and in striking contrast with that stately pile, appeared the large, plain old honse, built of timber and masonry, in which the Dowager Grand Duchess resided The royal lady was destined to ontlive both her hasband and her son, the latter dying in 1883, when her grand son, Friedrich Franz III, sncceeded to the rulership Perhaps it is due to the Solavonic element in the mixed race over which he rules that his subjects should have borne so long with a medixval form of government. Immense private estates render the Grand Dukes of Meeklenburg independent of the Diet, which is chiefly composed of the proprietors of landed estates, the minor nobility. Serfdom lingered long in this out-of-the-way corner of Germany.
A lady who last year visited the late Dowager Grand shores of the Baltic, then described her as being still of active mind despite her eighty-eight yeara. She shared in a large measure in the marvellous physique of her brother, Emperor William I. Our Ilustration shows the genial, intelligen face of this handsome old Hohenzollern princess, who passed
away on Thursday, April 21 .

SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON, BART. The fruits of fifteen years ansiduons and ever-improving Frederick Leighton for the Presidential chair of the Rova Academy. A man of wide intellectual calture as well as of high artistic sense, he is also a graceful speaker, an alile administrator, and a judicious connsellor. To the world at large he is known as the highest exponent of classic art ; to n mor
restricted eircle ns a stately but always arhane host ; while to the students, who naturally look to him for direction and advice, he shows himself a sympatheth teacher and guide. Elected an Associate at the early age of thirty-four, be became a full Academician five years later in 1869, and on the death of sir Francis Grant, in 1878 , he was unani-
monsly selected for the Presidency. The talents which won or him this distinction have ripened with time, and it may be ruly said that ench successive year has been marked by some work in painting or scnlpture which has added to his reputation. Like his confrère W. Bonguereau, who in France on more than one occasion has held an office in some way analogous
to that of our President, Sir Frederick Leighton attaches the highest importance to refinel colour and careful drawing. The Tuscan school in its golden age has always been his ideal in art but his wide experience of the art-teaching of other countrie besides Italy enables him to appreciate, even if he does no ympathise with, the aims of other schools. When his first
mportant picture-"Cimabue's Madonna carried throngh the important pictnre-"Cimabue's Madonna carried through the success was anticipated by all who were able to shake thenselves free of the trammels under which English nrt at that time was labouring, unconscioas of its power and destiny. This is not the place to refer in detail to the long series of
pictures by means of which Sir F. Leighton has raised the
standard of art in this country.

## THE ROYAL ACADEMY

It is too soon to spealk critically of this year's exhibition, or to assign it a place in relation to its forerunners. It may be
safficient to say that, notwithstanding the many difficulties gainst which artists have had to contenc, hey have manage to emerge from the straggle with credit to themselves, From the Supplement given this week, the results of the
work of many of the better known artists may be
 gone to the Enst for inspiration, and sends pietares illustrative of both pastoral and artisan life in Egypt Mr. Yeames has been exploring the little known resource played an important part in our national history. Mo played an important part in our national history. Mr.
Vicat Cole has moved. little distance up the Thames,
and but only ns far as Westminster, of which he sends a pieture which is a worthy companion of last year's work
Sir John Gilbert is more than usually brilliant and as spirited as ever in his delineation of "A Venetian
Council of War." $a$ work which, for colonr and tion, a man half his age might have hesitated to undertake. The Presiden is represented by several impor-
tant pietures, of which that painted for Mr. Tate, tant pietures, of which that painted for Mr. Tate,
from the sabjeet originally intended for one of the lunettes of the dome or st. Paure, will probably attrnc feeling, wishss to rehabilitate "Bonnie Prince Charlie" in the eyes of the public, after the serious damage done to his character by recent historians and biographers Sir John Millais has returned once more to pure land scape, and shows that he can handle the brash as deftly
as ever, and his pieture, if we mistake not, will recall to as ever, and his pieture, if we mistake not, will recalit
their allegiance many of his old followers and admirer who were turning elsewhere for a lender. Mr. Waterhonse as usaul, is terribly recondite but strikingly clever in hin treatment of ola-worid my ths; white, on the other hand Mr. Arthur Hacker, following up his suceess of last year,
touches in a modern bat reverent spirit the oft.trented touches in a modern but reverent spirit the oft-treated
theme of the Annunciation. Mr. Colin Hunter has found $a$ fine sabject in the "Burial of the Macdonalds after the Massacre of Glencoe," by the women of the clan, affording him a fine opportunity of showing his treatment of Soottish scenery, which he turns to grood use; while Mr.
G. H. Boughton finds in North Holland morecheerfnl G. H. Boughton finds in North Holland more cheerful proof of domestic affection, and shows that even where the wind
blows keenest and the sea rages londest there is still atraction and beanty in the "Home Light", " sentiment which all who study his picture will cordially endorse.

THE CYCLISTS' TEN-MILE RACE.
Kennington Oval, on Saturday, April 23, was the scene of
good performances in the noble modern art and exercise good performances in the nobe modern art and exercise of cycle-working locomotion, under the official anspices of the
Surrey Bicyele Club, in the presence of 20,000 spectatora who came mostly, as did the competitors, from different suburbs of London. The most interesting contest was the ten-mile scratch race for the fifth silver challenge cup, to
be won three times before it becomes the absolute property of be won three times before it becomes the absolute property of Mr. R. W. Thomas, eycling photographer, of 121, Chenpside took a photograph, from which our Illustration is copied. Mr G. W. Atkinson was the judge, arid John Keen the starter. There were twenty-one cyclists to start, of whom six are named as follows, with figares indicating the order of their
relative achievements : U. L. Lambley, Armoury Cyclists Clab, 1; A. E. Good, Catford C.C., 2 ; A. Da Cros, Irish Chnmpion C.C., 3; F. W. Shorland, Now Sonthgate C.C., 4; E. V.
Soanes, Surrey B.C., 5 A. W. Harris, Polytechnic C.C, 6 . also W. Woodruff, Stoke Newington, and others.
After a good start, Woodruff took the lead at a good pace the lap prize in view, did his level best to lead enh tim lap-scorer was passed. He succeeded in scoring twenty. seren laps out of the forty; his occasional bursts with A. E. Good furnishing the necesary element of excitement up to nine miles. The pace was well maintained, though falling short of the exceptionally fine performance of H. J. Howard last
The seond five miles saw only Da Cros, Harris, Good,
Shorland, R. J. Neley, Howard, Soanes, and Lambley competing; and at the completion of the ninth mile a sprint from Du Cros cansed Ilsley to retire. Then Soanes shared the leadership with Du Cros during the last mile, the latter leading when the bell sounded for the last lap, with Lambley in the
rear. But Lambley made a tremendons effort, and, overtaking rear. But Lambloy waihe premier position, passing the tape quite five yards in front of $\mathbf{A}$. E. Good, while $\mathbf{A}$. Du Cros took the third place. The time ocoupied by Lambley in running the ten miles was $29 \mathrm{~min} .413-5 \mathrm{sec}$.
The one-mile scratch race for the trophy onp presented by
Sydney Bioycle Club of New South Wales was won by J. N. Still, of the Argoey Bicyole Clab, whose time, in the dinal heat, was 2 min. 40 $11-5$ see., with thirty yardis start. Mr. A

THE QUEEN'S SOJOURN AT HYÈRES. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg, has ended a very plensant time of repose and occupying, with her suite, the two hotels of Costebelle and L'Ermitage. at the hamlet of Costebelle, near Hyères. The town of Hyères and the fine hill scenery around Costenelle, with its most conspicuous feature, the church of English church or chapel, and the inviting drives along
English church or chapel, and the inviting drives along

hyèbes, the hill and the castle.
the seashore opposite the Hyères isles, have been described in former notices, and have been partially illustrated by our expressed a hope to return there next year, liking Hyères much. She has made presents, of her own portrait and of articles of
jewellery, to the Mayor of Hyeres, to the proprietor of the Costebelle hotels, M. Peyron, and his wife and son, to the and has given money to the curé of Hyères for the poor of that town. On Saturday, April 23, the Prince and Princess of

Wales, with their son and daughters, came from Cannes to stay at the Hôtel Albion, Costebelle, until the Queen's depar
ture on Monday morning. They started, a few hours later, on their homeward journey by Paris to London, taking with them the young children of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught


THE QUEEN AT HYEREB: BUNDAY KORNING AT THE ENGLISH CHURCH, COSTEBELLE.

## ART NOTES.

The flood-time of pieture shows is upon us, and in another week all the important exhibitions of the season will be in full swing. The Old Water-Coloar Society and the New Gallery have already opened their portala, and demand special notice ; but as there are a few minor shows which, if paseed by now, will not find the nttention they deserve, we reserve our detailed account of the contents of the larger galleries for a future occasion. Meanwhile, it may be well to say that the Old Water-Colour Society shows the bent sign of agomaturity; while its influence is strong enongh to inpress which the eociety has founded its right to represent English water-oolonr art. The veteran President, Sir John Gilbert, sends "A Standard Bearer," who bears a strong family likeness to one who, by the skill of the same artist, lived upon canvas fifty years ago; and Mr. Carl Haag contributes " $A$ Marriage Procession in Damasons," which, if open to criticiem as to details, is, nevertheless, a striking iustanoe of luminous effect and minute work. The two new-comers are Mr. Lionel smythe and Mr. Robert Little, both of whom fully justify their selection, the former by his "In Safe Keeping," a chabby child packed away among the cut hay, with a sharp-looking dog for protector; and the latter by a delightful Sooteh landscape from the neighbonrhood of Largo, as well as by a anow effeot in Bayawater. Mr. Robert Allan, Mr. George Clansen, Mr. Albert Goodwin, Mr. M. Hale, and Mr. H. C. Whaite are among a few of the others who sustain the beat traditions of the Old Society.
The three pictures selected on the present ocnasion show that figure-painting ranks not leas high in the eateem of the Old Sooiety than landscape and street subjects. Sir John

heard melodies are sweet
but those unheard are sweeter." edith martineau.
in the exhitition of the roxal moctety of painter.
in water coloubs.
Gilbert, with, perhaps, the most limited palette of any living artiast, succeeds in producing effects of light with consummate skill, while he never becomes dull or monotonous. Mr. Birket Foster, resuming the broader style of painting by which he first attracted notice, contributes a striking view of Loch Maree, embosomed among the mountains, bright with autumn heather. Miss Martinean has honestly carned her place among the Fellows of the Old Society, her work being always conscientious, thorough, and attractive ; and this year she displays, both here and eisewhere, that she is not content to rest her claims upon ber past work, but to push onwards and to achieve success in other branches of ber art.

The New Gallery, while it contains some very noteworthy pictures-landscapes as well as portraits-also betrays the fatal effects of private and irresponsible management. Had it not been for the circumstances under which the Gallery was for
 principle which such an exbibition as the present betrays. Personal, not artistic, considerations must have determined the election of at least a score of works which hid a place on the walls, and one regrets that the space thus occupied had not been devoted to pictares by some of the younger men, whose hopes of recognition by the Royal Academy are still too remote to make it obligatory on them to send their best work to Barington House. There are, of course, a few who, like Mr. Watts and Mr. J. J. Shannon, have the courage to send heir most successfut pictares where they are sure of being noticod; but, as a rule, both Academicians and aspirants feel bound to support the offlially recognised exhibition. On a future pictures severally, but in the meanwhile we may mention that
the chief honours of the year at the New Gallery are carried off by Mr. Watts and Mr. Alma-Tadema among the Aoademicians, by Mr. G. H. Boughton and Mr. W. B. Richmond among the Associates, and by Mr. J. J. Shannon, Mr. Donovan outsiders.

The Society of Lady Artists, which is now holding it annual exhibition at the Egyptian Hall, has a more varied annual exhibition at the Egyp
display than usual, and, as is enerally the case, the water colours are not only superior in aumber but also in quality to the oil pictures. Among the "Satter Miss Mabel Yoange Sermon-Time (two oharity. shool chidren, of whom one is happily asleep), Miss An Mis Shas 's "Potato Fila, and Mo Osborn's "King iashers at Kome" (a reminiscence of the Norfolk Broads) are the mostnotewortby Among the works of the painteri taral stndies in old towns by Mise studies in old cowns by Miss Louise Rayner, the seaMiss H. O'Hara, the Misis H. OHara, the Englia landscapes of Miss Patey Towneend, and Melise Mor stadies of Miss Melicent Groa are worthy of notice, althoug we must hasten to add that che picture of the Cornish village of St. Ives is by far the mos important and succensful work of the last-named lady. Mra Emily Crawlord, By Anna Water, Mis Sis Boats at Newlyn, Mis M Noyes "Breezy Path, and Miss Hensman's How show considerable promise, and rise far above the level of purely amateur wory the the names of Miss Edith Mar the nay or Miar tineau and Miss Kate Maucalay, Who have already achieved in the open field a position among glad to aee that the Lady Artista glad to see that the Lady Artists neglected art of miniature-painting, in which Miss Ellen neglected art of miniature-painting, in which Miss Ellen
Partridge displays very considerable skill, some of the portraits Partridge displays very considerable skill, some of the portraits
she exhibits having all the softness and refinement needed to give such charm to this branch of portraiture.

Under the same roof with the Lady Artists are to be found the pictures of the New English Art Clab, which this year display very much greater restraint-both in motive and treatment-than previous exhibitions have prepared us for. The society, moreover, seems to have widened its borders and admitted to its sacred precincts even hardened "traditionalista" of the Old Society like Mr. Herbert Marshall, and worshippers of Barlington House like Mr. Hope MacLachlan or Mr. J. J. Shannon. The leading characteristic of the New
by the whiteness of its surroundings. The most char acteristic work, however, is Prince Pierre Troubetzkoy's study for a portrait in open air, in which the value of the figure against the light and tizes is admirable, although the bright shadows of the dress are absurdly exaggerated. Mr. C. W. Furse's full-length figures of ladies are, in truth, very much like Whistler's without his talent ; and Mr. Moffat Lindner's out their illumination ; Mr. D. S. MacColl's unobtrusive studies

of "Storks" and "Umbrellas" are not only delicately fanciful but more poetically "impressionist " than half the laboured work in the room. They show, moreover, within what limits he aims of the newsechool might with advantage be confined, and its productions made acceptable to the world at large. Mr. Fred Browns "Study of a Head, Mr. George Clausen's Spring Flowers, Mr. F. Bate's portrail of Mr. J. Copeland, Mr.Laidlay' "Evening Mists, and Mr. Paut Maitland s "Oakley Crescent," a clever imitation of modern French work, are all
worthy of notice. worthy of notice.

The second series of pietures of the Land of the Rising Sun by Mr. John Varley, now on view at the Japanese Gallery 28, New Bond Street), show no falling off in power or interest: Like the former series, they show ns much of the daily life of


LOCH MAREE." - birket foster.
in the exhibition of the boyal society op painters in water colours.

English School is not so much that they fail to recognise the limitations of painting (for, as a matter of fact, its most devout followers seldom go beyond their first impression) ; but that they deliberately mar the effect of their own work. For instance. Mr. Herbert Marshall very justifiably places in a white trame bis "Snow Effect at Whitehall," with a dingy pall of fog overspreading everything; but Mr. Walter Sicker simply kills every vestige of colour in his study of Dieppe
the most interesting nation in the East, and give a faithful transeript of the conditions under which its people live and have attained a civilisation wholly independent of the rest of the world. The present exhibition is supplemented by an interesting collection of drawings-chiefly of birds and animals-by a Japanese artist, Wataneke Seitei, to whom was entrusted the decoration of the ceiling panels of the Imperial Palace 1 : Tckio His work is most delicate, and his designs most fanciful.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS.
The Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princeas Henry of
Battenberg, and attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Batenberg, and attended by the Ladier and a entlemen in
Waiting, arrived at Darmatadt on $\mathbf{A}$ pril 26 , a litlle before half-past nine, baving left Hyères on the previous day
travelling by Marseilles, Dijon, Belfort, and Surasburg.

Her Maj-sty, says the Court Circular, left Costebelle wi Her Majsty, says the Court Circular, left Costebelle with
regret, havingenjoyed her stay in the beautiful country very
much, and having met with the greatest attention and kind. mess during her sojourn wit Hyères. Ihe way in which her wish for privacy was respected added greatly to her comfort
and enjoyment and enjoyment.
The Queen was received on arrival at Darmstadt station by
is Royal Highness the Grand Duke, Princess Henry of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke, Princess Henry of
Prussia, Princess Alix of Hesse, Prince Henry and Prince Prussia, Princess Alix of Hesse, Prince Henry and Prince
William of Hesse, Prinoe and Princess Louis of Batterberg,
and Princo and Prinoe Albert of Schlewewig-Holstein. Her Majestys
reception was otherwise strietly private, on account of lier reception was otherwise strictly private, on account of her
own and the Grand Ducal family's deep mourning. "The return to Dacmstad, where she hhe come at the earnest
invitation of her dear grandehildren, is very trying to her invitation of her dear grandohildren, is very trying to her
Majesty, after the secent sad loss of her beloved son-in-law, Maje late, Grand Duke Lonis." The Queen drove direct to the
the Neue Palais.
Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales,
Prince George, and Princess Vietoria of Wales dined with her Majesty on Sunday evening, April 24 , at Costebelle.
The Prince and Princess of Wales, trayelling under the
name of the Earl and Countees of Chester, arrived in Paris on name of the Earl and Counteess of Chester, arrived in Paris on
April 26. Daring their stay their Royal Highnesses, who are accompanied by Princo George and their daughters, will pre-
serve a strict incognito.
In accordance with the Queen's particular wish, says Truth,
the Princeand Printess of Wales and their famill are to England from the Riviera, and they will probably reside at Marlborough House until the
middle of next month, before proceeding to Copenbagaen. marl, and the Princess of Wales and Princesses Vicat Gmanden on Jone 30 on a visit to the Dake and
Duchess of Cumberland. The Duchess of Cumberland. The
Prinee of Wales will go to
Sandringham in a few days Sandringham in a fow days
for a short time, to inspect the progress of the inpprove.
ments which are being carried ments which are being carried
out in the honse and garden The dovecotes of the ladies who are working energeti-
cally for woonens soffrage
liave been fluttered by Mr. liave been fluttered by Mr.
Gladstone. In a letter to
Me Mr. Samuel Smith, which has
been published as a been published as a pamph-
let, Mr. Gladstone strenuously opposes the extension
of the Parliamentary fran chise to women. He maintains that the mass of women
have no desire for this change, and that its altimate of wouman's right to so sit in
Parliament and hold any Parice of the State. It is
ofite any
nite certain that the majority of men are not disposed to admit that a lady
may sit on the Treasury may sit on the Treasury Bences, for example, of
datives
Minister of War, or that a Minister of War, or that a Cabinet may govern the
country by virtue of the
enuport of wrepaderance support of a prep
of female electors.

Mr. Gladstone's intervenLady Florence Dixie, who, in the course of a vivacious e- the lesser balfof of hamanity," and that they owe to women whit "pittle sense" they possess. No doubt Lady Florence is "little senso" which is possessed by men is not likely to be convinced by her assertion of feminine superiority in the
whole sphere of human activity. Sir Albert Rollit's Bill, which aims nt the enfranchisement of those women only who already exerecies the manicipal and County Council suffrage,
has given bitter offence to the champions of the complete emancipation of woman. They denounce it as a "middle. class " Bill, as an insnlt to the wives of working-men, and
especially to female lodgers. who are excluded from its socpe. A meeting at St. Jameess Hall brouxht out this division in
A the ranks of the women's suffragists in sharp relief. But the the ranks of the women s suffragists in sharp reliel. But the
Biill itself never had any chance of being accepted by the
Honse of Commons. Honse of Commons.
Parliament has returned to work after the holidays as unwillingly as a achooliony. The illness of the Chancellor of the Exchequer has postponed the Badget resolutions, and the Bovernment have been straggling with their Indian Councils Fergasson made the important announcement that a Royal Fergusson made the important annoancement that
Commission would be appointed to inguire into the whole
question of const commanication. This is excellent, but what question of const communication. This is excellent, but what
possessed the Postmaster-General to deny that in telegraphic commanication between lighthouses and life-boat The fact is notorions, and oar backwardness in this matter is a national disgrace. Sir JJames Fergusson was
so ill-advised as to poohb-pooh the idea that the proposed年 inprovement in coast communication would save many lives. Why a Minister who admits the necessity for a great reform
should do it with such a singularly bad grace is one of the should do it with such a sil
mysteries of our bareanacracy.
In a apeech at Derby, the Dake of Devonshire argued that, f Mr Gladstone should form a Government after the General appeal to the conntry. The Protestants of Ulister, in the Duke of Devonshire $\bar{z}$ opinion, woold be quite justified in offer ing "a The Unionits leader onco more demanded an explanation of

Mr. Gladstone's plan for dealing with this and other diff.on Mr. Blaue's Home Rule motion will come off, ne Dr Clarls has priority, on May 6 , with a resolution which may canse Mr. Blane's to be ruled out of order.
Pessimism as to the condition of the British Army will not be lessened by Dr. Hambleton'o report on the physique of
Tommy Atkin. According to this anthority, the most elementary means for According to this authority, the most eelenien simply do not exist. Dr. Hambleton contends that halt a million a year is lost to the nation ehiefly on account of the prevalence of consumption in the Army. He proposes a througgh systems of phasieal recreation for reeruits, who at
present are weedy when they enlist, and are so tightly encased in the regulation uniform that their chests have no chance of xpansion.
Mr. Bart has been giving excellent advice to the Miners National Union abont the expediency of referring dispates to Darham minera, however, remains unconciliatory, althongh the execative of their trade union bave been negotiating with the employers. If any compromise is to be effected, the coalowners insist that it shail be based on a ton per cent. reduction wages, which shall hod good till the end of Jul
The funeral of Dr. Allon, the eminent Congregational divine, took place on Apriil 21 at Abney Park Cannetery, the funeral gervice being held in Union Chapel, Iolington, and elergymen of the Established Church. The funeral procession eft the chapel at hall-past three o'elock. An immense crowd of people had assembled in Compton Terrace, and the blinds of the houses along the whole roate to the cemetery were lowered. The procession, which consisted of an open hearse drawn by four
horses and about eighty carriages reached the cemetery shortly fter fonr oclock. Thonsands of people were waiting ita arriva The cofflu was here plainly seen, many of the wreath having

and at
bidden.
It was feared that the Paris Anarchista would make some took place on April 26, but it of the trial of Ravachol, which outrage would be committed, as it was hoped that the recent numerous arrests had had a deterring effect on the Anarehists. The worat anticipations, howevorifere realised on Monday evening, when, at about half-past nine ocolook, the
restanrant of M. Véry, where Ravachol waa recognied and arrested a few weeks ago, was destroyed by a terrifio explosion. Unfortunately in this case, contrary to what oocurred on pre vions occasions, the outrage was accompanied by zerious injuries to several persons M. Véry, whose log was shastered
by the explosion, received frightful wounds, as did also several people who happened to be in the restaurant at the time of the explosion. Lhérot, the waiter who recognised Ravachol, escaped with a slight bruise, bat Madame Very, who was uninjured, was so terribly frightened that she loot her reason,
temporarily it in hoped. temporarily it is hoped.
Poor M. Véry's life has been a misery to him sinee the
capture of Ravachol in his house and only a few days before capture of Ravachol in his house, and only a fow days before
the explosion he had applied to the Ministry of the for a grant of 10,000 francs, on the ground that his business had been rained, that no one wonld accept him as a tenant,
and that he went in fear of his life, as the Anarchista had several times threatened him. That their threats were only too seriously meant the oatrage of April 25 is a terrible proof; but it seems strange, to say the least of it, that the Paris police did not affori better and more efficacious protection to
fi. Véry. It will have to be explained how a bomb or infernal machine could be deposited in a restaurant which was, or should have been, closely watched by detectives.
The trial of the Paris Anarchists resulted in a verdiet of guilty against Ravachol and Simon, but with extenuating cir-
cumstances. The other three prisoners, Chaumentin, Beéala, jury found to be not guity Thy Pond to be not guilty.
The preiding judge then sentenced Ravachol judge then
Simon to penal Simon to penal aseritude for
life, notwithstanding commendations of the jury
con for leniency
Germany has narrowly
esaped a Ministerial crisis eecaped a Ministerinal crisis
General
Kon Stachan, the War Minister who disagreed with Chan eellor von Caprivi, tendered his resignation, which the as, some time ago, he refuse as, some time ago, he refuse
to allow Herr von Bötticher to retire. In the case of the the canse of his itatesman retirement was also a dis agreement was also a dis cellor's views, so that people
in Germany are whether the Empendering supporting his Ministers heir opposition to the Chan intor, resigning to drive him possible that it is quite only wishes to emphasise the Chancellor, $n$ is his own Chancellor, and that the
nominal holder of the office nominal holder of the offic
is only a figure-head. only a agure-head.
Prince Bismarck has often prosecuted or caused
be prosecuted numbers of his countrymen that his appenr ance as defendant in a cour f juastice will be to him a new experience. Herr Fuanngel, newspaper editor of Bochum
has, we are told, instituted proceedinga against the ex Chancellor, from whom le claims damages for certain uncomplimentaryexpressions
used by Prince Bismarck.
been removed. The inscription upon it is: "Henry Allon,
D.D. Born Oct. 13, 1818. Died April 16, 1892." The wallo of the grave were lined with evergreens and firs. After prayers had been offered ap by Dr. Boothe, the Rev. W. H.
Harwood, and the Rev. Brooke Lambert (Vicar of Greenvich), the coffin was reverently lowered into the grave.
As might have been expected, a coroner's jury has found that the disaster at Hampstend Heath Station on Enster
Monday was due to the inadequate arrangements of the riil. way company on a poblic holiday. Probably this will have the effect of making at least one railway station safe in future. That the police authorities did not think it necesary to take special precautions against overerowding on Easter Monday. Had there been-enough police on the spot, the crowd wonld never bave been allowed to make a death-trap on the staircase. Two alleged Anarchists have been arrested in London on a
charge which relates chiefly to the circulation of a print called the Com monnceal. The burial of Mrs. Mowbray, wife of one of the acceused, was made the occasion of an Anarchist "demonstra-
tion," which was not of a formidable character tion," which was not of a formidable character. It is stated
that about a hundred Anarchists have arrived in London from France, but there is no apprehension of any oatbreak.

As May 1 draws near, the anxiety and uneasiness are increasing, especially since the Anarchist outrage of which Paris was the soene on April 23 . It is rather difficult for
people in this country to realise the state of alarm in which the inhabitants of a few great European capitals have been thrown by the recent Anarchist outrages, the discoveries of
bombs and explosives in various towns, and the numeroue sombe and explosives in various towns, and the numero the Continent of a widespread international Anarchist conspiracy. In Paris consternation prevails, and a large number of people have made ap their minds to spend May 1 in the country. In France and in other countries precaations have heen taken by the military and police anthorities to prevent
disturbances, and to restore order shoold riots take place, as at Fourmies last year.

At Tarin the police have arrested a number of Anarchista,

Lo witness the unveiling of the statue of Marshal Radetzky, the hero of Novara, when there was a great display of enthusiasm and of military pomp, as a matter of course. The Emperor, and complimented the sculptor. Herr Zumbuach, on the snecees of his work. Radetzky, as is well known, defeated the Sardininn army at Novara in 1849, and the resalt of his victory was that Lombardy and Venice became Austrian possessions. What
remains now of the glorioas achievement of the splendid old soldier?
The situation in Dahomey is getting more serious every day. The Dahomeyans are marehing on Porto Novo, and an attack is impending. All that the French can do for the
present is to remain strictly on the defensive, as in this senson active operations by European troops are out of the question, and the French cannot assume the offensive until November The French papers have been stadying the Ashantee War lately, and have given as an example of how things should be managed the vigorous campaign so ably conducted by sir
Garnet (now Lord) Wolseley in 1872.3. One of them las reproduced long extracts of the order of the day isemed by reprodaced Wong extracts of the order of the day isened by
Sir Garnet Wolseley before the maroh on Coomasie began.

The Ministerial crinis in Italy has been settled by the Ministers withdrawing their resignations, with the exception
of Signor Colombo, the Minister of Finance, whose portfolio is held by Signor Lazzatit antil the appointment of Signor Colombors successor. This is at best but a postponement of
the crisis, for the Ministry of the Marquis di Radini has been much weakened by past evente.
Bulgaria is again attracting attention. Within the last fow days, noting on information received from the Tarkish
Commiasioner to the Bulgarian Government, the Rastchnk Commissioner to the BuIgarian Government, the Rastchuk found a number of hombs loaded and ready for use. This dis. covery led to soveral arrests, and a anbsequent inquiry showed that there was a conspiracy directed against the Bulgarian Government. Prince Ferdinand, and, it it aiso said, the Sultan, which, thanks to the timely, notion of the police, has been
nipped in the bud.

PERSONAL
A vacancy in the representation of London has been causel by
the death of Sir Lewis Pelly, the Conservative Member for the death of Sir Lewis Pelly, the Conservative Nomber for neey. $\begin{gathered}\text { sir } \\ \text { new }\end{gathered}$
Lewis, though he did not make a
spionou
on spiouous
figure in the
House of Com. mons, was a
man of some note. He was ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Priend of military and his diplomatio
career was of con siderable
intereat.
He was the son of
 and began his soldiering in
the Bombay the
Army $\begin{array}{r}\text { Bombay } \\ \text { when }\end{array}$ he was a mere
boy of sixteen.
He served in the Persian Campaign of 1856 as General Jacobis secretary, and thenceforward his usual line of employment Was in a poiticical rather than a military capacity. He served
in turn at 'Teheran, Herat, Beloochistan, and Afghanistan, and rounded off a series of important missions by his appointment as Politioal Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar. His most notable work at this period, bowever, was his eleven years residence in the Persian Gulf, where he had to put down
piracy and keep the riotous native tribes in order. He joined piracy and keep the riotons native tribes in orrer. He joined
diplomatic pursuita with an interesting literary excursion in the shape of a collection of the poems relating to the familiar the shape of a cilection of the poems relating to the familiar
Eastern tragedy of the deaths of Hasan and Husain, the grandsons of Mohammed.
Sir Lewis Pelly's next position was that of Agent to the
Governor-General in Rajpootana. In 1874 he had to arrest the Governor-General in Rajpotana. In 1874 he had to arrest the
corrapt and unserupajous Gaikwar of Baroda, nad take over corrapt and unsaraunous Gaikwar of Baroda, and take over
the government of the country. His servioes earued him his K.C.S. He was on more debateable ground during the negork wioh his usaul atility, aud shortly afterwaris he retired
work
with with a K.C.B. In 1885 he entered Parliament, with a majority
of over 400 , as Member for North Hackney, and retained his sent in 1886 with a largely increased following. He was a questions of Indian and foreign policy, but he never aspired to a prominent Parliamentary position. He died at the age of sixy-seven.
Mr. George Bernard Shaw has a keen instinct for a humorous situation, and he never had a happier opportunity
for the diaplay of his pecaliar gifts than was afforded by the
St. Jamesis Hall meeting of supporters of women's suffrage. The meeting was nominally despigned to give moral weight to
Sir Alfred Rollitis Bill-it actually proved to en an occasion for the exercise of Mr. Bernard shaw's diverting genius. Mr. Herbert Burrows came with a contingent reso-
lately bent on declaring that the Opportunist measure of lately bent on declaring that the Opportunist measure of
Sir Albert Rollit was an insult to woman. Here was Mr. Sir Albert Rollit was an insult to woman. Here was Mr.
Slaw's chance. Himself an extremist to the uttermost limits of fantastio hypothesis, he gravely posed as an advocate of the maxim that hilf n loaf is better than no bread. This spectacle geems to have excited uproar, which ended in the breakage of
the reporters' table, the dissolution of one meeting, and the the reporters table, the dissolation of one meeting, and the
ereation of another. Yet above the tumult Mr. Bernard Shaw soared triumphant in his mnsquerade as a practical man.
The Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary, who is in Englaind seekking the funds to secure the separation or the vast
twin dioceeses under his care, belongs to an unfamiliar order of Coloninl bishops. He is among those prelates who have been
called from an incumbency at home to wholly strange duties called from an incumbency at home to wholly strange duties
in a distant colony. Dr. Pinkham is one of the many good in a distant colony. Dr. Pinkham is one of the many good
men trained at St. Anguatine's College, Canterbury. From there he went out to Manitoba, in connection with the S.P.G., and was ordained by the Bishop of Rupertsland in 1868. The
whole of his ministerial life has been spent in the Far West, partiy in pastoral work and partly in supervising educational institutions in Mantioba. The Archbishop of Canterbury
recognined his labour by giving him a Lambeth degree in recognined his labours by giving him a Lambeth degree in
1880 and, two yenrs afterwards, he was made Archdeacon of Manitoba and Canon of Winnipeg. He was consecrated Bienhop
of Snakatchewan in 1887, the diocese of Calogry being added in of Saskatchewan in 1887 , the diocese of Calgary being added in
the following year. The Bishop's figure is already getting the following year. The Bishop's figure is already getting
familiar among London Churchmen, with whom his strong Pamilinr among Liondon Churchmen, with whom his atrong
vigorons frameand frank speech suggest the life of thenenissionary Tigorong rrameand rrank speech suggeet the iffeof themissionary
prelate. The Bishop is having great scocess in dealing with
the Indinua in his diocese, many of training to act ns teachers or elergy among their own people. The death of Sir Jomes Joseph Alport, at the Midland
 inflammation removes a very
notable flour notable figure of railway development in
England. His England. His long life of
eighty-one years covers
the whole
story of the story of the
rise of the Midland Rail-
way. If one way. If one
man can ever
be said man can ever
be said to
build up a great enter-
prise it was
Sir James AllSir James All-
port. He was
its manager when it was the little BirThe late Sir James Josspi Atcpon mingham and Derby Railway, mostly devoted to goods traffic, and never
dreaming of an extension to London and a pasenger service


Mue-again at Mr. Allport's suggesion-crept Londonwards
to Bedford, and finally to the great terminus at St. Pancras. Sir Jamesis next fertile suggeation was the development of the third-class trafflo. The early railway policy sengers by high rates and bad accommodation. Sir James changed all this. He obtained the concession that all trains, express or parliamentary, should include a service of third-
class carriages, at a uniform fare of a penny a mile. Then class carriages, at a uniform fare of a penny a mile. Then
came the final experiment of abolishing the second class. It was a revolution, and nearly the whole railway world denounced it. Its success, however, was immediate nnd lasting. Sir James retired from the management of the Midland in 1880, and was elected a director and presented with a large sum of money. He was knighted four years later. He never took much part
in politios, but was a Liberal with strong Unionist leanings, and was, indeed, to have been present at the Duke of Devonshire's meeting at Derby on April 25. His death was due to a chill caught on Easter Monday.
The Anglican Church in Canada has just lost one of its mont active prelates by the death of the Right Rev. James William Williams, Bishop of Quebec. The diocese is one of the oldest among the Colonial sees, for it was founded in 1793 .
Bat its work has always been one of much difficulty, since But its work has always been one of much difthesty, since number lead hard lives as fishermen on the coast, where, how. ever, the Bishop and his clergy have always worked zealously among them. A recent letter spoke of the mingled perils and pleasares of pastoral work on the rough coast of Labrador. Nights at sea in an open boat; detention in out-of-the-way places by
stress of weather; little services where "two or three" were gathered together-these were some characteristics of an apostolio journey which extended over 2800 miles. Dr. Williams was educated first at Crewkerne School, whence he proceeded to Pembroke College, Oxford. He took a third in
classical "Greats" in 1851, and in the same year was ordained by the Bishop of Oxford. After a few years of service in Bucks and in Somersetshire, he went out to Canada as Rector of the Grammar School, Lennoxville. In 1862 he became a professor in Bishops College, Lennoxville, which is the Trainfollowing year he was consecrated to the see of Ouebec, folthowing year he was consecrated to the see of Quebec,
alth been but twelve years in orders. The Bishop was an indefatigable worker, in whom the missionary spirit was strongly developed.
By the death of Mr. William Chaffers, at his residence in West Hampstead, aged eighty, England has lost an eminent arch-
æologist and
 mologist and
antiquary.
Mr. Chaffers was born
W a 1 in
Street in 181 was educated at Merchant
Taylors' classical school,
under the old régime,
Bellamy being Bellamy being
Head Master. He was the He was the of some
of the bestknown standceramics and
gold and silver plate pab-
lished during the past fifty years, and his
great fund of great fund or
aneciote
on the reminiscences and vicissitudes of art made him everywhere a welcome guest. The veteran antiquary's great
field of labour, however, lay in the organisation of art exhibitions, and his valuable aid was secured either as superintendent or general manager at Manchester, 1857 ; Leed of plate), 1862 ; Dublin, 1872 ; Wrexham, 1876 ; and, lastly, nt Hanley. Staffordshire, 1890 . Like his father before him,
Mr. W. Chaffers was Father of the Worshipfal Company of Mr. W. Chaffers was Father of the Worshipful Company of
Wheelwrights, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society Wheelwrights, and was elected a Fel
of Antiquaries as far back as 1843 .

By the recent death of Mrs. Henrietta Roebuck, at Sevenonks, politicians will be reminded of the career of her late member of the first Reformed Parliament, when he represented Bath in the Radical interest, and was for many years one of the most vigorous debaters in the House of Commons. He sided with Daniel O'Connell on the Irish question of sixty
yeara ago. He advocated the adoption of the ballot-he years ago. He advocated the adoption of the ballot-he defended the Crimean War, considering it a crusade agains
despotism, and overthrew the Aberdeen Ministry on th question of the condition of our troops in the Crimea, and embarked with impetuosity in the cause of the Confederate States. In fact, he was ever ready to break a lance in the
service of those whom the considered anjuatly or service of those whom he considered unjustly or cruelly
treated. The fierceness of his attacks earned for him the name treated. The fierceness of his attacks earned for him the name
of "'Tear'em" in the House of Commons. In his later years his support of Lord Beaconsfield made a breach between him and his early political friends.

The Private View at the New Gallery the other afternoon was, as usnal, the pleasantest function of its kind of the season. A perpetual ra et rient of well-known, and well dressed, people filled the spacious obambers and loitered from
room to room in agreeable gossip or welcome rencontre; while room to room in agreeable gossip or welcome rencontre; while
in the cool white and golden atrium the soft plash of the fountain made a restful refrain to the incessant hum of conversation. Pretty gowns were decidedly in the majority, despite the now habitual preponderance of black and sombre colours-indeed, perhaps, partly for that very reason. Esthetio
toilettes there were none-they have died hard but are extinct toilettes there were none-they have died hard but are extinct without any sort of injury to the general effect, contributing rather the precions salt of hamour to the entertainment. Mrs, Comyns-Carr wore by far the most beantiful gown in the place; it was of shot silk, coloured like the breast of a peacock
or a bank of violets. Madame Antoinette Sterling was in an or a bank of violets. Madame Antoinette Sterling was in an
austere arrangement of black velvet, with a black bonnet, austere arrangement of black velvet, with a black bonnet, Among other notabi, Mres. Hresent Meraley. Mr. and Mra. Pinero,
Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Marrison, and Mr. Theodore Wats, The Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Harrison, and Mr. Theodore Watts. The
chief representatives of the Royal Academy were Mr. Onslow chief representatives of the Royal Academy were Mr. Onslow
Ford, R.A. ; Mr. Seymour Lucas, A.R.A., who, though greatly recovered, still looks sadly frail from the effects of his ill.
omened travels ; Mr. Ernest Crofta. A.R.A, the English De Neuville; and Mr. P. I. Morris, A.R.A. A good many
listinguished outsiders were also present, inclading Mr. Linlej Sambourne: Mr. Rosooe Mullins, the sculptor; Mr. J. Mr.
Bhannon, the portrait-painter; Mr. Alfred Enat, and Mr. Edward Stott,
The death is recorded of Captain Charles Gudgeon Nelson, R.N., for nearly thirty years a Gentleman Usher to her Majesty the Queen. Captain Nelson's grandfather, Mr. Mathew Nelson, was a first cousin of the great Nord Nedifferent veseels. In $18 \grave{4} 4$ he obtained his lientenancy. On the Impériense (51), and subsequently on the Forward gun-boat, he saw active service during the war with Russia, and obtained the Boltic medal. In 1856 he was appointed to the command of the and in 1858 he had the honour of being peraonally selected by her Majesty and the late Prince Consort to prepare Prince Alfred (now Duke of Edinburgh) for the naval profession Fow people who have remarked the work of the Society Montagu and others are aware what it owes to the personality of its founder, the Rev. Benjamin Waugh. But for the antiring energy of the editor of the Sunday Magazine the law would not have been altered or the society mised up to
restrict the activities of the baby-farmer. Mr. Waugh for some time filled the pulpit of a Nonconformist chapel, but he found the atmosphere very uncongenial, and sought in entire independence the freedom which deacons and pew-renter could not tolerate. Mr. Wangh's love of children is a passion. clerically dressed figure, with flowing black hair and piercing eyes, spinning tops with a group of little oncs in some by-way may feel sure that he has beheld the editor of the Sunday Magazine. The sight is not impressive, for it is as likely as not that the clerical top-spinner will be smoking a pipe. Bu
if any care to see what this interest in child-life has done if any care to see what this interest in child-life has
The company that has purchased the estate of Colwiok, in South Nottinghamshire, where a new racecourse is to be made of the Byron family. There lies the first Nottinghamshire Byron, Sir John of Clayton, Lancashire, to whom Henry VIII granted Newstead Abbey. Mhere are montentio other the scalptured figure of the "Mary" of Byron's poems, Miss Chaworth, with whom he fell deeply in love in 1803. This lady, who afterwards married Mr. Musters, the owner of Colwick Hall, was the daughter of a Nottinghamshire gentle Con, whose father, Mr. Winam Chaworth, was killed in a due "the wicked Lord 1765 bredecessor in the title, his great-uncle manslaughter by his peers, and found guilty. Colwick Hall was one of the places attacked by the rioters at the time of the Reform Bill in 1832.
Our portrait of the late Lieatenant-General Pelly and the view of the grave of the late Dr. Allon are from photograph by Messrs. Russell and Sons, of Baker Street

POSTAGE FOR FOREIGN PARTS THIS WEEK. Thick Edition
Thin Eatition

## departure of the malls.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

For the 7th of MAY
Will contain a further

## special supplement of pictures

ROYAL ACADEMY AND NEW GALLERY,
Making, in conjunction with the present issue, an interesting Souvenir of the Pictures of the Year.

## THE JUBILEE

## ILLUSTRATED JOURNALISM.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
was founded by Herbert Ingram on 14 May, 1342. For exactly Fifty Years it has embodied a continuous Pictorial Record of the Political and Social Life of this country.

## On 14 May, 1892,

the ordinary issue of the Paper will be styled OUR JUBILEE NUMBER,
and it will contain a Special Supplement entitled THE FOUNDING OF THE "ILLUSTRATED"

## a CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF JOURNALISM.

Portraits of all the leading Contributors will be given, with many Illustrations from the early volumes, and Special Articles by Edmund Yates, Walter Besant, and other well-known writers.

The Cover for this issue will be specially designed by Mr. Lixley Sambovine.

THE QUEEN ON HER TRAVELS. Her Majesty, with Prinoe and Princess Henry of Battenberg, left Hyères on Monday, April 25, at half-past ten, by a special train. It proceeded by way of Toalon and Marseilles, Lyons and Dijon, Mulhouse, Strasburg, and Carleruhe, to Darmatadt, arriving at half-past nine on Tuesday morning. The two carriaget provided for the Queen's railway travelling on the Continent are usually kept in the Gare da Nord at Brussels, under the care of a special workman, having been constructed and furnished in Belgrim. Their external aspect is not very different from that of other saloon carriages. They are connected by a short corridor, forming a suite of small apartments. In front is a box for the Scottish Highland man-servant attending on her Majesty. The drawing-room for the Queen and Princess Beatrice is furnished with a sofa, wo arm-chairs and foot-stools of Louis XVI. style, all covered with blue silk, with yellow fringes and trasele. The walls are hung with silk capitonnée, which is blue for the dado and pearl grey above, brocaded with the shamrock, rose, and thistle, in pale yellow. The curtains are blue and white. The small table is of a pale coloured wood, probably beech. A dark Indian carpet is spread on the floor. There are four lights in the ceiling; in the centre is a ventilator of cut-out brass. The saloon leads to the dressing-room, which is hung in Japanese style, with bamboo round the floor. The washhand-stand is covered with dark-red morocco leather, relieved with white metal ornaments and nails. The basins and all the toilet service are of the same metal. Two fairy lights stand on the table. The royal ladies bed-room is decorated in grey and light brown colours; the larger of the two beds is for the Queen, the other is for Princess Beatrioe, or whoever travels with her Majesty. Beyond the bed-room is a sort of laggage-room, where the maids sleep on sofas. Her Majesty, on the road, taker her meals in the saloon, which is lighted at night by four oil lamps fixed in brackets on the walls, and by one or two portable lamps. No electric lighting is adopted, bat electric bells are fixed to call the servants. The bedding is the Queen's own, and she takes it away on leaving the train. Her Majesty also brought her own bed to the hotel at Costebelle.

the queen travelling in the south of france : the drawing-room car.



Nada, in her fear and folly, seized the stone and dragged on it. . . . It shook, it slipped over the socket ledge, and rolled home.

## NADA THE LILY.

## BY H. RIDER HAGGARD,

AUTHOR OF "SHE," "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," ETC

## CHAPTER XXXIII

the esd of the people, black and grey
Galazi rushed through the town crying aloud, and behind him rose the stir of mell. All slept and no sentinels were set, for
Umslopogaas was so lost in his love for the Lily that he forgot his wisdom, and thought no more of war or death or of the hate of Dingaan. Presently the Wolf came to the large new Lily, and entered it, for there he knew that he shoudd find his brother Bulalio. On the far side of the hut the two lay sleeping, and the head of Umslopogass rested on the Lily's breast, and by his side gleamed the great axe Grom-Maker. Awake, ried the Woir.
 on, sweet is alec "Sound shali ye sleep anon !" gasped Galazi. "Swift, brother, bind on the wolf's hide, take shield! Swift, I saythe Slayers of the king are at your gates?
people in a dreans. a slield, Galazi took beer and drank it, and his breath came back to him. They stood without the hut. Now the sky was grey, and east and west and north and south tongues of tlame shot up against the sky, for the town was fired by the Slayers.
Umsl

Cmslopoguas looked and his sense came back to him: he under-tood. "Which way, brother?" he suid. "Through them to our Grey People on the mountain,"
said Gislazi. "There, if we can win it, we shall find succour."

What of my people in the kraal s" asked Umslopogaus. They are not many, brother; the women and the children are we burn!" " wakened the men-most Now they ran towards the fence, and as they went men joincd them the numter of ten, half awakened, fearstricken, armed-some with spears, some with clubs-and for the town, that was now lnut a ring of fime, Tmslopegras nud Galazi in front, each holding the Lily by a hand. They neared the fonce-from without came the shouts of the slayers-lo : it was afire. Nada slarank baek in far, but Umslopoguas and Ginlazi dragged her on. They rushed at the blazing fence, smiting with axe and club. It broke before them, they were
through but little harmed. Without were a knot of the slayers, standing back a small space because of the heat of the fire. The Slayers saw them, and crying, "This is Bulalio,

All Rights Reserved,]
kill the wizard:" sprang towards them with uplifted spears Now the People of the Axe made a ring round Nada, and in the front of it were Umslopogaas and Galazi. Then they
ru-hed on and met those of the Slayers who stood before them, and the Slayers were swept away and scattered by Grom-Maker and the Watcher, as dust is swept of a wind, as grass is swept by a sickle.
They we
They were through with only one man slain, but the cry had fled. Then, as it was the whom he was chiefly charged to kill, the captain called off the Slayers from watching for the dwellers in the town, and started in pursuit of Umslopoguas. Now, at this time nearly a hundred men of the People of the Axe had been killed and of the Slayers some fifty men, for, having been awakened by the crying of Galazi,
the soldiers of the axe fought bravely, though none saw where his brother stood, and none knew whither their chief had fled except those ten who went with the brethren.
Meanwhile, the Wolf-Brethren and those with them were well away, and it had been casy for them to escape, who were the swiftest-footed of any in the land. But the pace of an not run with the Wolf-Brethren. Yet they made good speed, and were halfway down the gorge that led to the river before the companies of the Slayers poured into it. Now they came 0 the end of it, and the foe was near-this end of the gorg narrow, my father, like the neek of a gourd-then Gala stopped and spoke-

Reple of the Are, he said, "and let ns tall a white with these who follow till we find our breath again But you, my brother, pass the river with the Lily in your hand. We will join you in the forest; but if perchance we camno find you, you know what must be done : set the Lily in the I must find you if I may, for if these men of Dingann have mind for sport there shall be such a hanting on the Ghort Mountain as the old Witch has not seen. Go now, iny brother ! "It is not my way to turn and rom while oflicis stand and fight," growled Umsiopogaas: "yet, becense of Nadu, it seem that I must.
the sorrow-I ame weary, let me die : slay me thel save suur selves !
For answer, Umslopogans took her by the hand and fled towards the river; but before he reached it he heard the somuls of the fray, the war-ery of the Slayers as they pourcd upon the
People of the Axe, the howl of his brother, the Wolf, when the battle joined-ay, and the crash of the Watcher as the blow went home.
"Well bitten, Wolf:" he said, stopping; "that wie shald at Nada, and sped on. was will that the Lily could swim. else loth lad been lort But they won through and passed forward to the mountain flank. Here the $y$ walked on among the trees till the forest wa almost passed, and at leagth Umslopogaas beard the howling of a wolf.

Then he must set Nada (a his shoulders and carry her as except the Wolf carried another, for it was death for any when the wolves were awake
Tresently the wolves flocked around him, and leaped upon himin joy, glaring with fierce eyes at her who sat upon his fainting with fear, for they were many and dreadful, and whe 11 they howled her blcod turned to ice
But Umslopogaas cheered her, telling lier that these wire his dogs with whom he went out hunting, and with whom he should huit presently. At length they came to the knees of
the Old Witch and the entrance to the care. It was empty except for a wolf or two, for Galazi abode here reldom now; but when he was on the mountain would sleep in the forest, which was neaver the kraal of his brother the slangliterer.
"Here you must bide, sweet," said Umalopogaas when 10 had driven out the wolves. "Here you must reet till this
little matter of the slayers is flinished. Would that we had brought food, but we had little time to scek it! Eee, now I will show you the secret of the stone; thus far I will push it, no farther. Now a touch only is needed to send it over the so ket and home; but then they must be two strong men who can pull it buck again. Theretore pushit no farther except in it or not. Have no fear, you are eafe here ; none know of this place except Galazi, I, and the wolves, and none shatl find it. Now I must be going to find Galazi, if he still lives; if not, to make what play I can against the slayers, alone with the Now Nada wept, saying that she fenred to be left, und that she should never see him more, and her grief wrung his heart, him in that fashion of which he had spoken. When the stone was closed the cave was almost dark, except for a ray of light hat enterrd ory hose lithe largur than a man's hund, that, looken at from withim, was on the right of thie stone. she loved light, and without it she would pine as flowers do. There she sat and thought in the darksome cave, and was
tillcil with fear and sorrow. And while she brooded thus, suddionly the ray went out, and she heard a noise as of some beast
that smells at prey.- She looked, and in the gloom she saw the Aharp nose and grinning fangs of a woif that were thrust towards her through the little hole

Nada cried alond in fear, and the fangs were snatched back, but presently she heard a scratching without the cave, and suiv the stone shake. Then she thought in her foolishness that the wolf knew how to open the stone, and that he would
do this, and devour her, for she had heard the tale that nll these wolves were the ghosts of evil men, having the understanding of men. So, in her fear and folly, she seized the rock and dragged on it as Umslopogase had shown her how to do. It shook, it slipped over the socket ledge, and rolled home like a pebble down the mouth of a gound.
cannot so much as stir the stone from within, and still they do so from without." And she laughed a little, then ceased from laughing and spoke again. back no more to roll away that rock, for then $I$ should be like one in a grave-as one and quick", She shuddered as she thought of it, but presently started up and set her ear to the hole to listen, for from far down
the mountrin there
and a din of men.

When Umslopogans had shut the cave he moved swiftly down the mountain, and with him weat certain of the wolves; no heart was heavy, for he feared that Gelazi tas no more . Also he was mad with mage and plotted in himself to destroy the Slayer of the king, every man of thim; but lirst he must learn what they would do. Pre sently, as he wended, he heard a long, low
howl far away in the forest; then he ejoiced, for he knew the call-it was the call of Gnlazi, who had escaped the spears of the Slayen Swiftly he ran, calling in answer. H resting himself, was Galazi, and round hin arged the numbers of the Grev People Umslopogans came to him and looked at him, for he seemed somewhat weary. Ther were flesh wounds on his great breast and arms, the lietle shield was wellinigh hewn to
strips, and the Watcher ehowed signs of "How went it, brother?" asked Umslo${ }^{\text {a }}$. None so ill, but all those who stood with me in the way ate dead and with them few of the foe. I alone am fled like a held them back till the Lily was safe ; then, all our men being down, I ran, Tmslopogaas, and swam the torrent, for
minded to die here in my own place. minded the diere in my own place."
Now, thongh he said little of it, I must tell you, my father, that Galazi had made $a$ great slaughter there in the neek of the donga. Afterwards I counted the slain,
and they were many; the nine men of the nudg they were many; the nine men of the
People of the Axe were hidden in them. " Perhaps it shall be the Slayers who die, ${ }^{\text {broture." }}$ Perhaps : at least, there shall be death for some. Still it is is my min mind, slaugh-
terer, that our brotherhood cones to nn end terer, that our brotherrhood comes to an end,
for the fate of him who bears the Watcher, for the fate of him who bears the watchee,
and which my father foretold, is upon me. :lhip has been good, and its ending shenll he good. Moreover, it would have endured for many a year to come had you not sought,
:Slaughterer, to make good better, and to complete our joy of fellowship and war with
the love of women these ills, as a river from a spring: but so it was fated. If If fall in this fray may you yet live on to fight in many another, and at the last to die gloriously with axe aloft:
and may you find a brisker man and a and may you find arrisker man net Should you fall and I live on, I promise
this: I will avenge you to the last and guard the Caly whom you love, offering hier com fort, but no more. Now the foe draws on
they have travelled round about by they for thavelled round about by the and they cried to me that they are swon to slay us or bs slain, as Dingann, the king commanded. so the fighting will be o
the best, if, indeell, they do not run before the best, if, indeed, they do not run before
the fangs of the Grey People. Now Clief, "peak your word that I may obey it." Thus Galazi spoke in the circle of the wolves, while Umslopognas leaned upon his
axe Gironn- Maker, nnd listened to and wept as he listened, for after the Lil and me, Mopo, he loved Galazi most of all above, who is helpless and tender, I would swear to you, Wolf, that if you fall, four carcase $I$ will die; and I do swear that while I live Groan-Maker shall be busy fromld you fall, till every man of yonder impi is as you are. Perchance I did uffered women to come betweed to the words of Zinita and land where there are no women, and war only, for in that land we shall grow great. But now, at the least, we will make a good end to this fellowship, and the Grey People shall figh their fill, and the old Witch who sits aloft waiting for the before, This is my word othat we fall unon the men of Dingea twice, once in the glade of the forest whither they will come presently, and, if we are beaten back, then we will stand for the last time on the knees of the Witch in front of the cave where Nada is. Say. Woif, will the Grey Folk fight after that I do not know, Sther the the is is left to lend them after that I do not know : Still they hare only fangs to see
ngaint spears. Slaughterer, your plan is good. Come, I am
rest , So they ross ond numberel thcir flock, and all were there though it was not ns it had been years ago when first the
Wolf-Brethren hunted on Ghoet Mountain; for many of the


Galazi spoke in the cirecie of the wolres, sohile Unslopagnas leaned upon his ase.

Well, here leads the spoor-a trondrous mass of wolf-spac mixed with the footprints of men ; perhaps they are sometimi
the one and sometimes the other-who knows, my brotl:er? I is a land of ghosts and wizards. Let us on! Let us on ? is a land of ghosts and wizards. Let us on ! Let us ou! keep their people quiet, for their jaws watered and their eye shone at the sight of the men, and at length it could bedone rio more, for with a howl a single she-wolf rushed from her lair mid leapt at the throat of the man who spoke, nor did she miss he grip. Down went wolf and man, rolling "The Esedouna ! the Esedourana are
er scout, and, turning, fled towards the impi. Jut he hever came there, for with rearful howlings the ghost-wolve broke their cove fas ras on left, and lo :
alone. ane
or fose from the impl, and some turne to ily, but Faku, the captain, a great man children of the king, stand firm, these un Brethren and their run from dogs, ye who have laughed at the speurs of men? Ring round! Stand firm. The soldiers heard the voice of thei captain, and they obeyed his voice, formin a double circle, a ring within a ring. They aloft, the wolf fangs on his brow, the worl wolf-hide streaming on the wind, Bulali rushed upon them like a storm, and wit him came his red-eyed company. The mighty Watcher! Have they not heavd hi trokes down by the river, and well the know the giant who wields it like a wand the Wolf King, with the strength of ten Fow : They are here. Ace the pople blac and grey, hear how they leup like waterfoam of fangs against the hedge of spenrs The circle is broken; Gronn-Maker ha louble ring : now muat ako is through the back or perish
How long did it last? Who chin length the brethren are beaten back; break out as they broke in, and ore gone alive. But that impi was somewhat thi worse, but one-third of those lived wh ooked on the sun withor, mangled, deud hidden under the heaps of the bodies o vild beasts.
live in the shapes of wolves, and as for the live in the shapes of wolves, and as for the rarest," said Fuku the captain, "and sueh sorcerers I love, for they fight furionsly Yet I will slay them or be mlain. At thin the wolves are dead also, and the nrms of the wizards grow weary." so ho movel forward up the mountain with those of thi soldiers who remained, and all the way tho wolves harried them, pullig down a man here and saw them shering on their pack the Wolf-Brethren attacked them no pain for they saved their strength for thes lasi fight of all.
The rond was long up the mountain, aul the soldiers knew hitue of the path, ani ever the go was evening before they cums to the feet of the stone Witch, and begmi to climb to the platform of her knees.
There, on her knees ns it wers, they saw the Wolf-Brethren standing side by side such a pair as were not elsewhere in the,
world, and they scemed afire, for tho sunset. beat upon them, and the wolves crept round
their feet, red with blood and fire. "would thous pair quoth great Frakn "would that I fonght with them rathi, than against them ! Yet, they must die :" the Witclo. Nowslopogans glanced up at tho stone face of her who sat alor,, and it was alight with the sunset. said I not that the old Witch should smile at this fray?" he cried. "Lo! whe remnant of our people on the foe, and fight this flght out, man to man, with no beast to spoil it! Ho: Blood and Greysnout! ho Deathgrip! ho my child heard; they were few and they were somry
to zee, with weariness and wounds, but still they were fierce. With a howl, for the lust time they leaped down upon the foe, tearing were killed by the except Deathgrip alone, who crept back

Ghost Mountain, and well named. Would that the king torcerers-for they are sorcerers indeed, and this is the home of their sorceries. Tell me, brother, what was that Wen us this morning in the dark! I say it was but a man have done the deeds which he who is named the Woif wrought down by the river yonder, and then have fave eaten "p our impi." "The Axe liad
Yes, it is true this is a place of wizards and evil things. Methinks I see the red eyes of the Eselowana glaring at us through the dark of the trees and smell their smell. Yet these wizards must be caught, for know this, my brother : if we then there are stakes hardening in the fire of which we shall taste the point. If we are all killed in the catching, and some, it se ms are missing already, get they must be caught. Say, my brother, shall we draw on: The impi is nigh. Would that
Fakn, omr cuptain ronder. might find two others to take our Faku, our captain yondcr. might find two others to take our
place, for in thie thicket I had rather run last than first.

Well 1 am a chief without a people," cricd kraals, 80 it is on on my lot in life. So it was in the Hanakazazi it be even for the greatest kings when they come to die, seeing that they, too, must die alone. Say, Slanghterer, choos: Now, my father, the trat below separnted boulder, and there were two little paths that led to the platIorm of the Witch's knees with, perchance, ten paces betwe.
them. Umslopogass guarded the left hand path and Galazi took the right. Then they waited, having spears in their hands. Presently the soldiers came round the rock and rushed up against them, some on one path and some on the Then the brethren hurled their spears at them and killeil three men. Now the assegais were done, and the foe was out the axe gleams, and a man who came on falls back.
"One!" cries Umslopogas.
atcher from his blow.
A soldiem his blow.

in front of Uns-lopogaas, his spear poised to strike. Grounand the Slaughterer's guard is down.
"A poor stroke, Sorcerer!" cries the man as he rushes in to
stab him. Lo! the axe wheels in the air, it circles swiftly low tab him. Lo! the axe wheels in the air, it circles swiftly low
down by the ground; it smites upward. Before the speareman "an strike the horn of Grom-Maker has sped from chin to brain.

But a good return, fool !" says U'mslopogaas.
"Two!" cries Galazi, from the right.
Two my brother," answers Umslopogans, luck. The cry of "Three? ". passes, from brother to brother, and after it rises the cry of "Four ?""
Now Faku bids the men who are left to hold their shields together and push the two from the mouths of the pathas, and
this they do, losing four more men at the hands of the this they do, losing four more men at the hanas of the
brethren before it is doue. "Now we are on the op n: Ring them round, and dow But who shall ring round Groan- Maker that shines on all
sides at once, Groan-Maker wioo ialls heavily no more, but sides at once, Groan-Maker who ialls heavily no more, but
pecks and pecks and pecks
like a wood-bird on a tree, and pecks and pecks and pecks like a wood-bird on a tree, and
never pecks in vain. Who shall ring round those fet swifter than the Sassaby of the plains? Wore! He is here?
He is there! He is a sorverer! Death is in his hand, and death looks out of his ey
Watcher as it thet, for still there comes the sound of the cry of the number of the slain. He has a score of wounds. yet he fights on; his leg is welluigh hewn from him with un
 twists round and spears him through the back. He heeds it
not, but smites down the foe in front. Then he turus and not, but smites down the foe in front. Then he turns and,
\#hirling the Watcher on himh, brings him down for the last
thime, and so mightily that the man before him is crushed like an egz. Gaxazi brushes the blood from his eves and glares round on the dead. "All! Slayghterer,", he cries. above the clash of steel and the sound of smitten shields sounding Now the Wolf would come to him, but cannot, for his life I Fare thee well, my brother ! Death is good! Thus, indeed,
I would die, for I have made me a mat of men to lie on:" he I would die, for Thave
cried with a grat roice.
sleep softly, Wolf!" came the answer Vow Galazi fell dying on the dead, but he was not alto-
sether gone for he still spoke. All save one! Ha! ha! ill gether gone, for he still spoke. .. All save one: Ha! ha : ill
for that one then when Grom-Maker yet is up. It is well to
 time shook the Watcher about his head, then fell again and
died.
Umslopogaus, the son of Chaka, and Faku, the captain of
Dingain, gazed on each other. They alone were left alive Dingaan, gazed on each other. They alone were left alive
upon the nountuiu, for the rest were all dead. Umslopogias
had many wounds. Faku was unhurt ; he was a strong man, had many wounds. Fak
also armad with an axe.
Faku laughed aloud.
Faku laughed aloud. "So it has come to this, Slaughterer,",
he said, "o that you and I must settle whether the king's word he said, ""that you and I must settle whether the king's word
be done or no. Well, I will say this, however it should fall out: count it a great fortune to have seen this fight, and the
highest of honours to have had to do with two such warriors highest of houours to have had to do with two such warriors:
Rest you a little, slaughterer, before we close. That wolf-
brother of yours died well and if it is given me to conguer in brother of yours died well, and if it is given me to conquer in
this bout, I will tell the talco from kraal to kraal throughout the laud, und it shall be a tale for ever."

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.
The learuing and ability of the late Rev. T. Pellham Dale, who died recently at tuis Lincolnshire Rectors, have hardly been
sufficienty recognised by the Church press. It was Mr. Dale's lot to be dragged before the public when he was rector of the
little church of St. Vedast in Foster Lane as a Ritualistio martyr. He was, however, a shrinking, studious man, whose actions were prompted purely by conscience, and whose whol
tastes were for retirement and peace. His great accomplish-
 quent trinsls, Mr. Daie would doubtless have followed this work ap with still more valuable contributions to the exegesis of worth referring to.
Dr. Allon's faneral was the oceasion of a memorable expression of esteem and sympathy. Canon Benham, who has
jnst returned from his tour in the Holy Land, and other just retarned from his tour in the Holy Land, and other
clergymen represented the Church, while all branches of Nonoconformity sent their prominent men. It is doubtfal
whether Union Chapel can maintain its old preeminence Whether Union Chapel can maintain its old preeminence, indeed, it was hardly maintained daring the later years of
Dr. Allon's life-the evening congregation having considerably diminished. The exodas to the sabarba acconts for this The most prominent Noneonformist church of the district seems likely tromine bightury Qaadrant Congregational Churoh,
which has given a call to the well-known Wesleyan preacher which has given a call to the well-known Weskeyan preacher
the Rev. W. J. Dawson. Mr. Dawson is not anknown in literature. He has written "Quest and Vision," "Makers of sermons which have obtained an extensive circulation.
Father Hall, the eloquent Cowley father who was recalled from Ameriea for approving of the election of Dr. Phillips Brooks to a bishopric, has been making a deep impression in
Liverpool, having drawn Dissenters and Evangelicals as well as High Churchmen to hear his discourses. His addresses on the Seven Words, under the successive heads of Repentance, Forgivenens, Restoration, Discipline, Pain, Victory, and
Acceptance, are said to have been peculiarly inpressive. 1 Acceptance, are said to have been peculiarly in inressive. 1
understand Father Hall proposes to devote himself for a period to some quiet worik in the country.

Canon Benham says the Samaritans, are sadly deoreasing, and are mach distressed dat the fact, "Whenever a child is born
among them, if it is a daughter there is much rejoicing, if a son, the contrary. For they would not hear of marrsing, with sing but of their own race ; they are the strictest of the strict.
There are at present tiventy-five young men craving for wives. Yone are to be had.
Professor Driver replies in the May Expositor to the eriticisms of the Chureh Quarterly Mr-rine on his "Intro-
duction to the Old Testament." It is interesting to note that daction te the Old Testament." In is is interesting to note that
be quotes from the fortheoming long-deayed hew elition
of be gnotes from the fortheoming loby-delayed new edition
of Smiths Dietionary of the Bible, for which he is to
\#rite has. indeed, writton years ago-the article on the
Pentatectb.

CHESS
T0 conrespondents

 $\int$ Bxuanis (Bumbay) - Mang thank for name, which shall aypear


## WP H.-A wended dingram mecaired, and shall hare stention

 P Moos-Your ppiliem is veri, netma



$\qquad$


##  <br> 


By R, B, 8 Chtins.


## WHits. Whiten to play, and mate in two moves.

chess in london.
Game plajed in the reent matet between, Mr. Hisuberat Jacons


## The followiog smart ultele game was recently played at Simpson's between


 The chlesu cultor not the esholatice Globle announces n competition open to
 The Fitroy Chess Club defeated the Montagu Club on April 13 , with a


SCIENCE JOTTINGS. Mr. Whymper's new Look, "Travels Among the Great Andes.
of the Equator" (recently reviewed and illuatuated in the Illus. trated London Neves), is not only full of interesting and. in some respeots, unique details, but contains some experiences likely to prove of the highest value to science at large. The objeots of Mr. Whymper's journeyings were those of ascertain-
ing the effect on man of low atmospheric pressure, and of exactly aseertaining the altitudes he was able to reach. The air, as everybody knows, presses with a weight of about fifteen pounds on each square inoh of the earth's surface. We live, in Yact, at the bottom of a great air-ocean under conditions of pressure which are natural to us. When we ascend ligh is less air abo presents us with a material alteration in respect of our breathing powers and other vital actions, It may be interesting to remind ourselves that we have also had opportunities of experiencing precisely the opposite condition-that
of greatly increased pressure. For in the coffer-dams, or caissons, employed in sinking the foundations of big bridges Dr. Andrew Smith, of New York, and others found the workmen therein employed (chiefly Italians, I believe) exhibiting certhin very carious ailments, nervous and muscular. both resembling what has been called artifcianly produced rheum-
atism. Inside the coffer-dam the atmospheric preseure is doubled or trebled so that the men muy work under a pressure of 45 lb . or so to the square inch. Hence, the workmen in the caisson stand at the one end of the ecale in the way of increased air-pressure, while Mr. Whymper, in his mountain-elimbing,
represents the other extremity in the direction of lessened represente
pressure.

It has long been known, of course, that a certain form of
nausea, named " mountain-sickness," is associated with the climbing of great meights, nlthough there seems reason to believe that all mountaineers do not experience the symptoms in question in an equal degree. In switzerland, the mountains of sickness is not typically seen, although one is remimided of De Saussure's axperiences on Mout Blane, where he sufferel some physical inconvenience due to the altitude. Difficulty of breathing one can understand perfectly as a sym, tom and nausea may also be explicable enough on the surposition that the cerebro-spinal flicid (or that of the spinnl cortl and brain-ventricles) may be affected by the variation in
pressure which the mountain - climber experiences. Th.e pressure which the mountain - climber experiences. 'Th.e
symptoms of mountain-siekness, it is added, begin usally at lieights exceeding $14,000 \mathrm{ft}$. above sea-level, and in the nche bad been experienced by more than one traveller.

It is worth noting that the late M. Paul Bert, ns Mr Whymper reminds us, tried experimentaliy to solve the origin much-reduced air pressure, so that his surroundings initated che air-conditions experienced at the top of Chmb.and of ymptoms were duly chronicled, pointing, as Bert believed, the lessened tension in the oxygen in the air and in the blooil Of course, the obvioas objection made to these experiments con sisted in their inadequate nature in point of time. The question
of high altitudes as consistent with human life and welfar conld ouly be solvel by visit to lofty peaks, and by the careful enumeration and investigation of the symptom experienced by the mountain-climbers. It is this experience which Mr. Whymper has jost contrimuted to science, and for which science at large, 1 am certain, will feel most gratc ful reason of the rapidity with which the change from a low to high altitude is reached. The organism has to be fairly reated, and has to be given the chance at least of becomin course, impossible in the cnse of a rapid balloon asceut to height of $26,000 \mathrm{ft}$. or $25,000 \mathrm{ft}$

Chimborazo was selected by $\mathrm{Mr}_{\mathrm{r}}$. Whymper as the peak mont The two Alpine guides who for observation and experiment
Thanied him, as well as him melf. were affected by mountain sickness first of all at a beigb of $16,664 \mathrm{ft}$., the pressure being registered at $16^{\circ} \mathrm{b}$ inclies. Th nscent to this point ocecupied fourteen days. On the dny on wich they were seized wrop altogether 7700 ort preceding day, they had elimbed aitogether 7 motront. The na apparent inability to get niir enough. The throt was
dry, the thirst intense, and water could be suallowed Iry, the thirst intense, and water could be surallowed
 the lapse of three days. There was no recurrence of the symptoms in the course of the farther ascent. It was observed, however, that the party progressed more slowly than before and that breathing was difficult, and had to be elfecied during activity by both nose and mouth. The barometer at the
summit ( $20,545 \mathrm{ft}$.) gave a pressure of 14.1 inches. comes a very curions and intereasting part of the story. ${ }^{\text {of }}$. the first ascent, and no unfavourable symptoms were experi enced at all. As the interval, however, had been spent tin high
altitades, may we not he justifeed in concluding that he altitades, may we not be justified in concluding that the
mountaineers had become habituated to their environments, and had begun to illustrate in a somew hat novel fachion the old aphorism about habit being "a second nature"

Mr. Whymper himself would seem to indicate some such solution of the problem-nnmely, that man can accustom him self to life under a low pressure of the atmosphere. What he
teaches us is the impossibility, under ordiuary circumstances of carrying on at low pressure the amount of muscular worl easily pertormed at ordinary pressure. It is clear that on the surface of the earth each inspiration provides the lungs with a certain equable amount of the necessary oxygen. In plain language, at ordinary air-pressure we get sufficient oxygen in our breathing movements for all the wants of onr frames. Bu When we nacend a high mount ain, with lesened air-pressare, we
geta relatively diminished quantity of the vitalising gas, ond we need to breathe both more quickly and more dreply to make good the inevitable lack. The more acate symptoms which characterise mountain-sickness, it would appear, are due to the expansion, under the diminished pressure of wha Mr. Whymper eallis the "gasenus mater within the body,"
This last point, personally, I think may be improved upon by way of explanation, and I might suggest again that the way of explanation, abritions of the cerebro-spinnl fluid under altered external pressure may influence materially the natural conditions of life. I should like to hear what my friend Dr. B. W. Richard-
sou has to any to this latter suggentinn.


## HAMPTON \& SONS'

THEE LEADING LONDDON FIOUSE FOR

## HICH-CLASS FURNITURE, DECORATIONS, CARPETS and ARTISTIC FABRICS


New
Cretonnes.

## AT PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

TO MEET THIS NEW DEMAND, by supplying the MOST ARTISTIC GOODS at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE, is the CONSTANT AIM of
HAMPTON
\&
s
ONS,

PaLL MALL EAST AND COCKSPUR STREET, LONDON, S.W.


That would briug down tho hoone. My oongratuations all
the amme to Mise Frances Ivor for bor toughing and tender pereonation of the amiable wife ; to Miss Estelle Burney for her vigorous and impassioned Rebecoas, one of the most hateful and detestable women in all modern fiction; and to Miss Susie paughan for her dear old honselkeeper. Mr. Leonard Ontram's vieinity said, "The beast ! I should like to throw something at his head!
So I turned with joy from these prigs and pessimists, from the gospel of socialism and the epistlo of infidelity, from an a new play at the dear old Adelphi. Bravo! George Sime and Robert Buchanan. You have led us forth into moral sunshine again. To watch and smell "The White Rose" is like issuing from a crowded, fextid, festering coart into the light of God's day. We experience the same joy in dear old Woodstock Chase
as we wo when the first gleam of spring snushine braces the nerves and gladdens the heart. Good and grand old Crom well I don't like you much when I go ehuroh and eathedral hunting. Idon't relish the traces of you at Lichfield or Ripon. Ilament the empty niches and the battered carrings and the hideons desecration of old Noll and his bigoted soldiery-the
Salvation Army of the Commonwealth; but, after all, what Salvation Army of the Commonwealth, but, after all, what a
fiue old fellow, what a noble Englishman, what a man of fibre and blood and iron you are, you much-abnsed old gentleman, by the side of the godless parsons and the sexless women, and the Mr., Mro, and Miss Egomets, Who are so idolised by the now school ! It does one's
heart good to change from the land of the midnight sme heart gool to change from the land of the midnight sna
to the dear homeland of the White Rose. Who shall say now that George Sims and Robert Buchanan cannot get beyond the slums and stews of Cockney-land ? They have let in light and air for us, and the heart of the playgoor will delight in this relief from melancholy and everlasting gloom. Let us not
mourn that the Oliver Cromwell is not the Cromwell of history. Even the historians have not settled that point. Carlyle and Gardiner are still at loggerheads in the text-books, We are not very much concerned with the Cromwell of history, nor shall we break our hearts because Cromweli's daughter Elizabeth had not an ounce of romance in her. We have got a human Cromwell, at any rate ; and the new Elizabeth is one
of the most enchanting pictures of delicate womanhood on the modern stage. Mrs. Patrick Campbell has astonished ber best admirers and the keenest prophets of her nitimate success. What a change this, the delicate, fair-haired, liily-handed Woman, with the voice with the pathetic throb in it-no, my beantiful sonnd-what a change this Elizabeth Cromwell, purest, most womanly, and unselfish of crentares, from the throaty, evil -browed, dark -haired gipsy Stella, who has vanished from our view! And why should not Mrs. Campbell be allowed to suggest the Florentine women of the litule poetical license is surely admissible. But, as it happens,
both the heroines of this pretty play are "falr to look npon both tye heroine" of this pretty play are "fair to look npon, is a gay and delightful soone, dominated by Mr. Leonard Boyne, one of the best of our romantio notors, who wears hip sumart clothes to perfeotion, and makes love with passion and
fights like a man-a relief from the effete and the epicene fights like a man-a relief rom the elfete and the epicenehistory in Cromwell's time. As for Oliver Cromwell, all the advice I can give Mr. Charles Cartwright is the one given to a cortain old lady in the song. " Pray, Goody, please to moderate the rancour of your tongue. effective ir he wers more tginied hnd a litho leas noisy. It any groondlings at the New Adelphi who want their ears split. If you doubt it, watoh the effeot of Mr. Cockburn's admirable performance of a Cromwellian officer. Mr. Cartwright's Cromwell is wholly in the right vein, bat on the first night he stand the business of thentre-managing better than moot of their brethren. They have helped us so far out of the Slough of Despond, and, if I mistake not, the Adelphi "White ${ }_{i}$ Rose will be "oofty blooming in the Strand long after its garden companions have scattered their scented petals on the path.

One of the most hopeful signs about the "Lux Mandi" men is their interest in social questions. The new Economio meiew, a quarterly which seems to promise weil, emanates
mainly from Pusey House, and opens with Mr. Goress striking pronouncement on the "Social Teaching of the Sermon on he Mount.
By permission of the Italian Minister of Public Instruction, French architect, M. Chedaune, is making careful studies Rome, and it wonld seem that the cupola, as well a the drum of the Pantheon, was reconstructed under Hadrian between the years 123 and 127 of our era. On removing one of the arches that support the cupola there was disoovered a Roman brick, whieh distinctly marks the epoch as that of Hadrian. Therefore in order to believe, as has always been held, that the enpola
was raised by Agrippa it is needful to ndmit implication, the posaibility that in the times of Hadrian works of consolidation of the capola of the Pantheon were andertaken, consisting in strengthening the bases by a specien of under arches. Theese, however, are so worked into the masy that, technically, the possibility of such work is excluded, on the occasion of the restoration which he executed about the year 123 ? The question has become further complicated by the fact that on the architect inspecting recently one of the interstices above these arches, he discovered some brick stamped with the same inseription that has been found in other edifices on the Palatine


## Oyez! Oyez! Oyez!

## $y^{2}$ Earlie Engly/he Soape,

Establyshed ioo Years, Pears's sap, A Special Preparation for ye Complexion:

s ufed and recommended bye Miftrefs Adelina Patti, Miftrefs Lillie Langtry, and othere beauteous Ladyes. $\mathrm{Y}^{e}$ Soape is marvellous for improving $y^{\mathrm{e}}$ Complexyon, and for keepynge $\mathrm{y}^{\mathrm{e}}$ handes inne nice ordere. Ye Proprietors of PEARS' SOAP are $y^{e}$ makers bye Royal Warraunt to $\mathrm{y}^{\mathrm{e}}$ 解inte of


All $y^{e}$ Dealers sell it.

## TITAN sorAp. "TA - RA - RA - BOOM - DE - AY ! This is my washing day, But, thanks to TITAN SOAP, I'm gay; For all is done and put away. Ta-ra-ra-BOOM-de-ay !" <br> makes washing day a holiday. <br> washes with NO RUBBING-NO WORK. <br>  <br> WHITENS LINEN WITHOUT SUNSHINE OR CHEMICALS.

## SOLE MANUFACTURERS

THE LIVERPOOL PATENT SOAP COMPANY, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL. I London Offices: 9 \& 10, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, HOLBORN.
No voice, however feeble, lifted up for truth dies.-Whittier.


MEETING or CREDITORS TO ASSIST THE FALLL OE


THE POVERTY OF WEALTH.
"TO WHOM SHE OWED A DINNER, AND FELT BOUND TO GIVE AN EQUALLY GRAND ONE IN RETURN-NAY, GRANDER, IF POSSIBLE. Course after course succeeded each other. There was set before the company about six times as much as they could possibly eat, and ten times as much as they ought to drink, though they DID their best to do both. What else could they do when everything to TEMPT APPETITE and DESTROY HEALTH was lavished upon them with CRUEL KINDNESS worthy of Heliogabalus?"

Mrs. Craig.
MORAL.-THE END OF THE CHAPTER. For what a Death in Life it must be-an existence whose SOLE AIM is GOOD EATING and DRINKING!!! NOT that THESE THINGS are BAD-in MODERATION, and with something HIGHER beyond. BUT WITH NOTHING BEYOND!! WHAT THEN? And such is Human Life; so gliding on, it glimmers like a meteor, and is gone.
DRAWINg AN OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.
STIMULANTS.-Experience shows that Sugar, Mild Ales, Port Wine, Dark Sherries, Sweet Champagne S. Liqueurs, and Brandies are all very apt to disagree ; while light White Wines, and Gin or Old Whisky largely diluted with Seltzer Water, will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. It possesses the power
$\mathbf{E}^{N O}$ 'S "FRUIT SALT" possesses the power of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost E through alcoholic drinks, fatty substances, or want of exercise. If its great value in keeping the body in heulth were universally known, no family would be without it.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" IN AFRICA.
' Klein L'taba River, Gold Fields, Tramsvaal, S. Africa, Feb. 12, 1892.
"Sir,-I attribute the entire immunity I have enjoyed from sickness during a two years' residence in these flelds to the constant use of ENO'S 'FRUTI SALT,' which medicine I consider indispensable to anyone living in a fever country, You are at liberty to make what use you like of this.- Yours faithfully, DISORDERED STOMACH.-"After suffering two and a half years from severe headache and dis ondered stomach, and after trying almost everything without any benefit, I was recommended to try am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.-Yours most truly,

Rorkut Hemphaeys, Post Office, Barrusford."
THE SECRET OF SUCCESS,-Sterling Honesty of Purpose. Without it Life is a Sham !-"A new invention is brought before the public and commands success. A score of abominable deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and proft."-Apans.

CAUTION.-Examine each Bottle, and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Withont it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.
PREPARED ONLY AT ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, S.E.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

 The will (dated Jan. 12, 1885) of Mr. James John Elliot, J.P. late of Leigham, Egg Bueckland, Devon, who died on Feb. 18,was proved on April 7 by Henry Eiliot Trace, the wole was proved on April ${ }^{7}$ by Henry Eiliot Tracey, the sole upwards of $\& 113,000$. The testator bequeaths $\& 500$ ench to the South Devon and Kast Corrwall Hospital, the Plymouth the Devou and Cornwall Female Orphan Asylum ; $£ 10,000$ to his cousiu John Elliot; $\mathrm{E}^{5000}$ to his consin William Joseph Square; $£ 2500$, upon truat, for the children of his late consin Philip Lakeman; $\& 1000$ and an annuity of $£ 50$ to his footman, James Harris ; \&500 to his late cook, Jane Jarvis : liberal legacies to other serrants and to laboarere, and other legacies. The manor of Leigham, his freehold property in the parish of Egg Buckland, and the borough of Plymouth, and the residue Henry Elliot Tricey. The Sectch confirmation of the general disposition and 1861, and Nor. 15, 1883), of Mr. Bobert Colvill, of Muasdale, late of Bellgrove, Campbelton, who died on Nov. 26, granted to John Colvill, Arehibald Colvill, and Matthew Colvill, the sonss, Mrs. Elitabeth Colvill, the widow, and Mrs. Margaret
Mavdonald and Miss Jane Colvill, the daughters, the exeontors Macdonald and Miss Jane Colvill, the daughters, the exeoators
nominate, was reeealed in London on Narch 26 , the value of the personal estate in England and Scotland amounting to npwards of 861,000 . formerly of Sheffeld, and late of Coatham, Yorkshire who died on Dec. 25, was proved on $\Delta$ pril 7 by John Henry Burrows, the nephew, one of the execators, the value of the
personal estate exceeding $£ 57,000$. The testator gives $£ 500$ to personal estate exceeding $\mathrm{R57,000}$. The testator gives R 500 to
his said nephew for his trouble as executor : and all his real his said nephew for his trouble as executor; and all his real
estate and the residue of his personal eatate to his sister, Mary Burrows.
Mrs. Ane Mre MacGeough of the will (dated Sept. 2, 1891) of Armagh, who died on Jan. 25, granted to Captain Ralph MacGeough Bond Shelton, the osn, and Robert H. Beanchamp, two of the executore, was resealed in London on March 26, the
talue of the personal estate in England and Ireland amounting
to upwards of 883,000 . The testattix appoints to hbr anid son the truas funds under her miartilage settlement. Shie devieses all her meste and interest in lands at Monnthill, county
Armagh, to her son Joshua Walter MacGeongh Bond ; and bequeathe $£ 15,000$, upon trast, for her grandson, Lord Lonth ; said grandson. dead stook on the Louth Hall estate other legacies. The reaidne of her real and personal estate she leaves to her son Ralph MacGeough Bond Shelton.
The will (dated Jone 27, 1891) of Mrs. Anne Kaye Edden, Tormerly of Brighton, and late of Thubriage Wells, who died
on Jan. 13 , was proved on March 30 by William Kaye Edden on Jan. 13, was proved on March 30 by William Kaye Edden,
the son, and Beokitt Nieholson, the executors, the value of the the son, and Beokitt Nicholson, the executors, the value of the
peronal eetate amounting to apwards of \&88,000. The testatrix appoints four ffthe of the trust funds under the will of her mother to her son William Kaye, and one ffth to her son Robert John. She bequeaths all her plate, pieturee,
books, furniture, wines, and effects to her sen Willinim Kave books, furniture, wines, and effects to her son William Kays:
B500 to his wife, Ada; and $\& 100$ to each of the trastees undet her mother's will. The residue of her property she leaves, as to three ffthe, out of which e7000 is to be paid to her daughter, Mris. Harriet Elizabeth Kaye White, and the remainder held upon truat for her for life, and then for her
children ; and as to two fifthe, npon trust for her son Robert John.
The will (dated April 8, 1891) of Miss Mary Jane Foakes, late of Westbury House, Dunmow, Essex, who died on Jan. 28, was proved on March 22 by Edward Thomas Foakes, the brother, and Jonathan Clark, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of e32.000. The testatrix gives her jewellery to her sister, Alice Margaret
Foakes ; $£ 100$ to her execntor, Mr. Clark; and the rexidne of Foakes ; $\pm 100$ to her executor, Mr. Clark; and the residue of
The will (dated Aug. 18, 1883), with two codicils (dated May 2, 1888, and July 30, 1891), of Mr. Thomas Bland-Garland, J.P., C.C., late of Hillfelds, Burghfeld, Berke, who died on Feb.5, was proved on Match 28 by Mrs. Sarah Watts Garland, the
widow, Jobn Wasts Garland the brother George Peter Mastin and Colonel George Villiers Turner, the execators, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of $\& 11,000$. The testator bequeatbs $£ 500$ and his furniture and effects to his wife, and $£ 200$ to each of his other executors. The residue of his real and personal eatate he leaves, upon trast, for his wife,
 Leonora Garland.
The will (dated Ang. 25, 1890) of Mr. Daniel Phillipe, late of Bedfont, Middleses, who died on Jan. 2, was proved on
Maroh 25 by Thomas Phillips, the son, and John Phillips the nephew, the exeoutors, the value of the personal eatate amounting to apwards of $£ 31,000$. The tentator gives his freehold and copy hold property in or near Royston to his son Thomas ; and a few other legacies. The residue of hia real and personal estate he leaves, npon trust, for his ehildren in qual shares
The will (dated Nov. 14, 1881 ), with a oodicil (dated May 7 1890), of Mra Cutherine Elitabath Ellman, hate of Battle,
Sussex, who died on Jan. 22 , was proved on March 17 by the Rev: Henry Manning Ingram and Colonel Mobert Bethune Ingram, the brothers, the exeentors, the value of the personal estate amounting to tupwards of $x 28,000$. The testatrix appoints the trust funco ander her mairriage settlemen Mary, and Mra Conildren-John Henry Ingram, Eliza Ann, Alice f5000 to ench of her danghters Eliza Ann, Alice Mary, and Catherine Fanny; $\ell 4000$, upon trust, for the widow and children of her late son Hugh Frederic ; L2000 to her son John Henry Ingram; and there are some specifle bequests.
The residue of her real and perzonal estate she gives to her five surviving children.
The will (dated April 17, 1885), with a codicil (dated July 26, 1889) of Mr. Henry Bennet Pierrepont, D.L., formerly Rutland, and 41, Eaton Square, who died on Mareh 17, was proved on April 12 by Colonel John Joshna Wilson, R.E., and William Melmoth Wilters, the executors, the value of the persohal Estate amotnting to upwards of e22,000. The testator devises Laywell House and all his land, tenemente and hereditaments in the parish of Brizham, Deton, to hin
wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Fridzweed Pierrepont, for life, with remainder to his nephew, Henry Turner Uniacke, absolntely. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves, apon trast, as his wife shall appoint ; in defanle of appointment, ultimate residue for his great-niece, Maria Middleton Pugh.

## HOTEL VICTORIA

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.




THIS Magnificent Hotel is one of the Finest in the World; 500 Apartments, Public and Private Rooms and Baths, unsurpassed for comfort, convenience, and elegance. Completely lit by Electricity. Passenger Lifts to every Floor.
The Table d'Hote open to Non-Residents. TEEE BEST DINNER IN LONDON. From 6 to 8.30 p.m., price 5 s . SEPARATE TABLES RESERVED FOR LARGE OR SMALL PARTIES.

When you go to

## AMERICA,

Don't fail to visit YELLOWSTONE PARK.

The Most delightful trip in the world, is irom Chicago, West, via
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

Luxurious equipment, Fast time, through Sleeping and Dining C For full information, and free publications, address: SuTru General European Agents, Northern Pacipic Railkond, az Golden
Iame, London, E.C: or their Branch Offices at Paris in


BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

SPECIAL DINNERS, 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and upwards. Served in either the Public or Private Rooms. For Parties of 6, 8, 10, or more person?
 Tinuage.

Telegraphte Addres: "VICTORIOLA, LONDON:"

## Allen ${ }^{\circ}$ OTHanburys' $\cdots=$ Cod Liver Oil $5=$ Can be borne and digented by the mont delicate- in the only Oil which does not repeat, and for these rearons the moet

 NOTE PARTICULARLYY-This Oil is $\mathbf{N z V a z}$ sold in bulk, and cannot be genuine unless


## MARIANI WINE



VIN TONIQUE MARIANL 5RLua COCA ALE PEROU nuin
 PARIS, 41.1 B. Haussmann.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores in the United Kingdom, or will be sent, packing and carriage free, by the Wholesale London Agents upon receipt of remittance, viz.-
Per Bottle, 4/- ; per Half-Dozen, 22/6; per Dozen, 45/-

Erythroxylon Coca is a small shrub indigenous to Peru, and its properties have been known to the natives from earlies times. Under the Incas its use was restricted to nobles and priests, but with the destruction of their Empire by the spaniards it became common to all classes, as the conquerors soon perceived it rendered those to whom its use was habitual capable of more work and greater endurance. Its cultivation spread throughout Equatorial South America, and is one of the main industries of that region, Coca-chewing having become a national custom, more universal and far more rational than the use of tobaces among us. Wonderful authentic instances are told of its sustaining and recuperative power. In the siege of La $\mathrm{Paz}, 1781$, only those moldiens survived the terrible hardships who were supplied with coea. In the wielsilver supplied Peru only Coca-chewers could withstand the poisoneus vapours.

Of late years the subject of Coca has received much attention from the Medical Profession, and its value as a tonic and stimulant established beyond all doubt ; but M. MARIANI was the first who, in 1863, after minute scientifle study of the question, conceived the idea of making from the Coca this preparation, which has rendered it available and palatable for invalid use. He has been followed by many imitators, but the knowledge, skill, and care which he has devoted to the subject place his preparation, in the opinion of all whe really tnow, as incomparably in advance of all others in quality as it was first in time.


This Wine is always uniform and reliable, owing to the selection of finest ingredients and the greatest accuracy in its manipulation; the Public is therefore strongly udeised to ask for "MARIANI WINE," in order to avoid the substitution of imitations often worthless, and consequently disappointing in effect.
"MARIANI WINE" has been introduced strictly through the Medical Profession. Mr. Mariani holds over Two Thousand unsolicited Testimonials from Physicians recognising the value of his wine.

## EXTRACTS from these TESTIMONIALS.

"MARIANI WINE nourishes, strengthens, sustains and refreshes; is very palatable, and may be borne by the most enfeebled stomach; never produces constipation, but, on the contrary, aids digestion and assimilation, removing fatigue and improving the appetite."
" MARIANI WINE is well adapted for children, persons in delicate health and convalescents, as it sustains life for a long period, and nourishes without any other food or drink."
" MARIANI WINE supplies exactly what physicians have so long felt the need of in their practice-a perfectly reliable, diffusible tonic and stimulant, and strengthener of the entire system."
" MARIANI WINE quickly restores Strength and Energy when weakened by Brain Exhaustion, Nervous Depression, Fatigue, Dyspepsia, or Sleeplessness. Also hastens Convalescence after Conflnements and Fevers."
"MARIANI WINE may be called the 'Tenseur des cordes vocales,' from its special effect in strengthening the voice; it is therefore invaluable to actors, olergymen, orators, and others who have to sing or speak."

## WILCOX \& CO., 239, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

PARIS-41, Boulevard Kaussmann. sfEw YORK-52, West 15th street. COXONIES-Felton, Grimwade and Co., MRelbourne Elliott Bros., Sydney and Brisbane; wew Zealand Drug Company, Dunedin, Wellington and Christohurch; Treacher and Co., Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Caloutta.


#### Abstract

ART AND SONG Art and Song. Edited by Robert Bell. (Virtue and Co.) Sore than a generation of writers and readers have Daring this interval it has steadily maintained its place in publie favour, and the publication of the present edition is at once opportane and welcome to all except certain book colleetors, who gradge the reprinting of works which have become rare and valuable. In many respects this collection is an interesting landmark for lovers both of art and literaturo. For the former it marks the last, and in some cases the beat, period of steel-engraving, when that branch was pursued by men like J Cousen, Lamb Stocks, R.A., J. T. Willmore, A.R.A., E. Goodall, and others, and when artists like Tarner, Stothard, and Collins, among the Academicians, and H. Bright, Corbonld, and John Martin, among the ontsiders, were willing to draw for the engravers. The literary interest of the volume rests not less upon the taste of the editor than upon his catholicity. A volume which inclades selections from anthors so dissimilar as George Herbert and Lord Byron, Dr. Watts and Thomas. Moore, must find appreciators somewhere ; bat Robert Bell lived at the time of appreciators somewhere; but Robert Bell lived at the time of the revival of interest in the Elizabethan poetry, and there are, consequently, many delightful sonnets and songs from the less known writers of that period. It may interest somen to know that Tennyson is represented by "Flamboro' Rocks" $-a$ poem


## now only indexed under the words of ita first lines - and B. Disraeli is oredited with a translation, from the Gaelio of Dancan Macintyre, of "Spring in Bendowran "-a linguistio accomplishment of which few were aware.

Readers will remember that a few years ago there was a craze for sixpenny editions, They were nsually printed in they did not pay, next becanse the public found out that they ivere not convenient, or chiefly, perhaps, because they do not make permanent furniture for a library. Messrs. Long mans, however, are to bring ont a sixpenny edition of
A. К. H. B.'s "Recreations of a Conntry Parson," but they A. K. H. B.s "Recreations of a Country Parson," but the
have wisely determined to make it a crown octavo volame.

The Hanoverian pianist, Herr Heinrich Latter, whose private début at the honse of Mrs. Edward Goetz last antumn was duly reoorded in these columns at the time, gave his first recital at St. James's Hall on Tuesday, April 26. The attendance was not large, but among those present were many well-
known amateurs, and Herr Lutter's playing was subjected to the judgment of a far more oritical auditory than on the occasion of his earlier visit. On the whole, he did not come unsatisfactorily through the ordeal. Unlike most of Liszt's pupils, he avoida all approach to sensationalism, and, although exaggerated offects are too readily pardoned nowadays,
Herr Lutter distinctly gains in our estimation by exchanging these for a subdued sober style and reliance upon a crisp, musical toach, delicate micanisime, and clear, intelligent
phrasing. He played Beethoven's "Andante Favori" and
sonata, Op, 90, in a reverent spirit, and did entire justice to s gronp of pieces by Schubert, Schumann, and Chopin. Late most poetic and pleasing works, the "Bénédiction de Dien dans la solitude," which he interpreted with admirable fecling and great beauty of expression, evoking thereby a very hearty round of applause. The programme wound up with one of the "Soirées de Vienne," Henselt's "Liebeslied," and a barearolle (No. 5) and valse by Rubinstein. Mr. Plunket
Heng
The new drill-hall, apartments, and offices, erected in the
vest conrt of Somerset House, for the headquarters of the Civil Service Volanteer regiment, have been completed at a oost of £3500. The Duke of Connanght, on behalf of the Prince of Wales, the Honorary Colonel, on Saturday evening, April 23, opened this building, and commended the regiment panied exceltent Mondion, panied by Lord Methnen, the General commanding the Hom
District. Colonel Mills was at the head of the regiment The Times has opened its columns to a quaint corre spondence about the wrongs of pedestrians, who are oppressed by the tyranny of cyclists. For instance, "Two Sisters" make the appalling declaration that they are greeted with aggressive peals of the oyclists' bells, and that the riders Botually salnte them with topical snatches like "Ta-ra-ra
Boom-de-ay." Another pedestrian says that whenever he sees a oyclist coming he levels a stick with asteel point at the base intruder. If all pedestrians were to behave in this fashion intrader. If all pedestrians were to be


Coughs, colds, asthma, $B^{\text {Ronchitis, and neuralgia }}$






D ${ }^{\text {R.ino. }}$ JOLLIS MROWNR'S
Ding




## MI U IN I C EI,

 BAVARIA, R. CRYSTAL PALACE. VIth Grand INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS
From JUSE 1 antil the END of OCTOBER.
FLORILINE FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.


SCENTS שor me SEASON. LUNDBORG'S , Tha


## PAIN KILLER.

The Great Family Medicine, Get a Bottle The Great Family Medicine, Get a Bottie
to-day of PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER. Acts directly on the seat of Pain. Externally it cures Scalds, Burns, Pain. Externally it cures Scalds, Burns,
Boils, Sprains, Bruises, Toothache, Headache, Stings and Bites of Insects, \&c. Internally it cures Colds, Liver Com plaints, Headache, Heartburn, Indiges tion, Sick Headache, Sea Sickness, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Colic, Diarrhœea, Cholera, \&c. Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1 ld . and 2s. 9d. British Depot 46, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. Avoid Imitations under misleading names.
PAIN KILLER.


ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS,


 mit Hitecins \& Co.n Chemiate, 199, strand, Lospox.

 E. EXRA USSS \& COO.,
10, Shaftesbury Avenue, Piccadilly Circus.

## TIME CHECKERS.

 Warohoneses for mocortaining the time worked Emploge
Wheel, bear, and rack cuttime MULIE CUTTERS OF AU DESCRIPTIOMS

Mechuniam as speeialty.
EXPERIMEMTAL WORK FOR IWVEMTORS conducteo.
Patent Business transacted by W. M. Llewellin, C.E. Lewellan Machime Co. Bristol.


Why suffer from thene dibtresing conmplainte, when
JOY's CIGARETTTES will immedtately relieve and recommenereverance will madienliy cure jon? Highly


ECZEMA Perfectly Cured.-ECZEMA driven

GOLDEN HAIR,-Robareis AUREOLINE







 and in fut idzo



 $\mathrm{T}^{\mathrm{HE}}$ TOWER FURNISHING COMPANY.



The late Earl of Beaconsfield, Sir Morell Mackenzie. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Miss Emily Faithful, The late Gen. W. T. Sherman, GUREEASTHMA




## TORPID LIVER

 CARTER' Positively cured bythese Litite Pills.
They aleo

 $=$ $=$
 The and proven and do not gripo or purge, bat by their gentle
 phisls at 1 s . 11d. Bold by all Chemiste, or sent
Hlluetrated pamphlilet free. Brttieh Depot,

TIIE ILLUSTRATED IONDON NEWS
TA-RA-RA-BOOM-DE-AY.-Mis LOTTIE



$\mathrm{C}^{\text {Hatto and windus's new books. }}$

 $\mathbf{A}^{\text {LONE }}$ ON A WIARE WIDE SEA. By


 COLONEL ETARBOTTLE'S CLIENT. By
 $\mathbf{B}^{\text {RET }}$ HARTES COLLECTED WORKS FIFTY YEARS AGO. By WALTER
 ST, KATHERINE'S BY THE TOWER THE JUNIOR DEAN, By ALAN ST


THE BOOK OF THE HORSE. By s


 SEW IBSUR Jut commenced in MONTHLY PARTS, I ${ }^{\text {LLUSSTRATED BRITISH BALLADS (Old }}$






MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE




$\mathbf{T}^{\mathrm{HE} E N G L I S H}$ ILLUSTRATED




$\qquad$






SPEARMAN, PLYMOUTH


B ${ }^{0} 0 \mathrm{~K}$
 $\mathbf{S}^{\text {HIRTS. }}$ - The new Patterns of French
 SHITSS - FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS

SHIRTS.OLD SHIRTS Refronted, Wrist

$B^{\text {ENZINE CoLLAS.-Ask for "Collas }}$


$\mathbf{B}^{\text {ENZotine }}$ COLLAS-Try "Collas,"

$\mathrm{B}^{\text {ENZINE COLLAS. }}$ Promation, Ask for "Collas

$\mathrm{H}^{\text {ooping cough }}$
roches herbal embrocation. THE eelebrated effectual cure withou

W ALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES


## 

 BIITHARD

TAABTGTES.
 Great Billiard Invontion-ADAMANT BLOCK, fitted to the "PERFECT" LOW cUsHions.

## Adams's

 Furniture Polish.THE OLDEST AND BEST.

Peais no hoettatolon in recommendiug to nue.-


## KODAK

## Is a Hand Camern especially designed for

 Amateura, it is the most compact instrumentmade, and with it the largeat number of exposures can be made with the least number of operations. no previous knowlede of photography is mecessary. YOU PRESS THE BUTTON we DO THE REST
illeftrated catalogug prer.
The Eastman Photo Materials Co., Ltd., HoLet of parma | THEODOR IXORA BREOMI | AIOA
ED.PINAUD'S QUININE WATER
ED.PINAUD'S IXORA SOAP

## COLEMAN'S

[^0]WINCARNIS
Medienl Men as the FINEST TONIC in the world Bottles, 2 a , 9d, and 4 s , 6 d Sold by Druggistsand Wine Merchants, and Wholeaale by COLEMAN and CO., Ltd., Norwich and London.

 PARIS.-SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE

 [ ${ }^{\mathrm{OR}}$ FULL PARTICULARS see Time










 $\mathbf{L}^{\text {YCEUM. -KING HENRY VIII, TO-Night }}$

 GLOBE THEATRE,-To-Night, at Nine,
 VENICE at OLYMPIA -IMRE KIRALFY's
 V ENICE at OLYMMPIA.-TWICE DAILY



 LONDON SCHOL OF MEDICINE FOR
 THE BEST JUDGES OE CIGARE BENSON'S, 61, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

## CHOCOLAT-MENIER


CHOCOLAT-MENIER

CHOCOLAT - MENIER.
CHOCOLAT - MENIER.

## COCKLE'S

ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.
Cockles antiblilous pilils
Cockles antiblilovs pilis.
Cockles antibliouss pilils.
Cockles antiblious pillss

| llen छृ Hanburys Castor Oil |
| :---: |
|  |  |

## MUSIC.

Mr. Angust Manns pat forward a programme of eleven interesting items for his benefit concert at the Crystal Palace on April 23. Not a single novelty was inclnded among them, which was rather unusual, for the popalar conductor generally makes it his basiness to find something fresh for the delecta-
tion of his supporters on this annual oceasion tion of his supporters on this annual occasion. However, to
make up for it, he introduced for the first time to an English makience Dr. Joachim's papil, Franlein Gabriele Wietrowett, a young lady whose talents had lately awakened considerable admiration amid a select circle of musicians here. The result Was eminently satisfactotory, even though it robbed Mies Fanny Davies of the gratification of presenting to ber compatriots
(as she intended doing at her concert on May 4) so gifted (as she intended doing at her concert on May 4) so gifted schools. Truth to tell, Frälein Wietrowetz made a very favourable impression indeed. Her rendering of the Meudelssohn concerto was characterised by well -nigh irreprosehable correctness of technique and intonation, and by
a degree of warmth and impulse that betokened an unusually adegree of warmti and impuise that betokened an unusually absolute beanty of the player's tone that captivated the ear so much as the intelligenty grace of her phrasing, the parity of
her expression, the elegance of her bowing, and the spontanheer expression, the eleganoo of her bowing, and the spontaneons feeling and charm that generally distinguished her style.
As a teastimony of his never-ceasing regard for the claims
of native talent, Mr. Manns fitly opened his scheme with Mr. Hamish MacCunn's overture, "The Dowie Dens o' Yarrow,"
which he vonchasfed its first public hearing in the antnmn of 1888. Onr opinion of this ciever and interesting work hae not been modified after frequent hearings. The story of the stirring old Scottish ballad is about as graphically depicted a it can be by musio's aid. The themes have a genuinely Scotch character, which connoisseurs can instantly distinguish from
the "base imitation"; while their treatment is not less remarkable for technical resource than for dramatic colour and effeetive contrast. In short, there is not a dull bar in the Work, and hence the favour with which it has been indispatably received on both sides of the Border. As usual, it was warmily received. The pianist of the concert, Miss Fanny Davies, took part in Beethoven's "Choral Fantasia," besides playing in her own delightfully refined manner one of the Lieder ohne Wörte" and a tarantella by Rubinstein. A fanltless rendering of Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony" was another of the treats of the afternoon ; while the chief vocal
items were contributed by Madame Nordica, Madame Marie Mély (Countess van den Heuvel), Mr. Braxton Smith, and Mr. Andrew Black.
Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch may fairly flatter himself the' his efforts to revive and popularise the chamber music of the old English masters are beginning to attraot notice, it not
actually to bear substantial fruit. Snch enterprises need
muoh encouragement, and we feel it to be a duty as well as a pleasure to lay stresa upon the excellenoe of the work that
Mr. Dolmetach is doing. At present he gives his "concerts upon the viols, the late, and the harpsichord "in a studio at No. 20, Fitaroy Street, W., but we hope the time will come when he will appeal to such a largely increased circle that a much more commodious locale will become requisite. His
programmes are made np of compositions of the sizteenth programmes are made up of compositions of the sixteenth,
seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries-" the works of those musicians who once lent to the English school its great repute." For instance, the selection performed on the evening of April 23 included pavans for five viols and harpsichord, by Thomas Weekes and Mioho.
a fantasie for five viols, entitled "Desperavi", by Michael Easte; a suite in $\mathbf{F}$ for four viols, by M. Locke ; a suite by Dr. C.Colman ; and songs by Thomas Campion, T. Morley, and unknown composers of abont the same period. with accompaniments for the lute and viol-da-gamba. The charm of this oldworld music is, to cultivated listeners, irresistible, and its
neglect is incomprehensible. Mr. Dolmetsch, who is an admirable performer and a first-rate teacher, thoroughly appreciates the genius of these bygone masters, and understands how to bring the beauty of their works home to the amatears of to-day. He is moreover, assisted by an earnest band of exeoutants, all of whom, it is evident, take a profound interent
in their share of the good work. The success of the andertaking ought, therefore, only to be a matter of time.


## THE COLONIAL COLLEGE AND TRAINING FARMS,

## LIMITED

HOL工FSTETEAK, SUFFOLKZ.
F OUNDED in January 1887, under the auspices of Agents-General for the Colonies, leading Members of the Royal Colonial Inatitute, the Head Masters of Eton, Westminster, shrewsbury, Marlborough, Clifton, Haileybury, sce. © Their fitness and qualify them for Colonial Life. It is situated on its own estate in a fine and very healthy position on the Sea Coast.
Farms of over 1880 acres are carried on by the College, which thus affords to its stadents unrivalled facilities for becoming practically, as vell as theoretically, a aquainted with all brunches of Agricilture, and with Horse, Cattle, and Sheep Breeding, \&ce, on a large scale. Surveying
Instruction is also regularly given in Dairying. Veterinary Science and Practice, Geology and Mlineralogy, Horticulture, Land Instruction is also regularly given in Dairying, Veterinary, Science and Practice, Geology and Mineralogy, Horticulture, Land Surveying
and Building Construction, Smith's, Carpenter's, Wheelwright's, and Harnessmaker's Work, Riding, Ambulance, and various other subjects Many students of the College are settled in almost every part of the Empire, with whom, as well as with other trustworthy Correspondents Many students of the College are settled in almost every part of the Empire, wit
ble to render valuable assistance to new comers, regular communication is kept up.
Propectus mat be obsined from the Resident

## FAMILY MOURNING.

Experienced Assistants sent with full assortment of Mourning Goods to any address in Town or Country, without expense to Purchasers.

## PETER ROBXNSON, REGENT ST.

The Largest Mourning Wurehouse in the Kingdom.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING Treatly facilltates the process of Teething, by cottening the gums, relucing all inflammation : will allay ALL sURE TO REGULATE the bowels.

RELIEF \& HEALTH TO YOUR INPANTS.
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
$\qquad$ Being delicietely pertumed, it leaver mo mupheasant Ito sora ad dye, and therefore doem not stuin the skin, or even white inen
stound be in erory honee where a HAIR RENEWKR
 NOTICE.




TENTH TYPE OF FIGURE, White or Cormperialld eonatrueted netr
 "The Mllumption slow that an
 Send sizz of Waist, with Pran ADDLEY BOURNE, sLoane street

## Rowlands MarassarOil

Has boen for 100 years unumpased as the beat and watest preerver and beautiner of EEAUTIETES TEEE HAAR,
 Bottles, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. SOLD EVERYWHERE,


PERSONAL LOVELINESS is grearly ethhanced ba a fine st of teeth. On the other
hand, nothing so detracts from the effect of plensing features as yelow or decayed teeth. Don't lose sight of morning with that supremely delightitul and effectual dentifrice FRACRANT

## SOZODONT

which imparts whiteness to them, without the least injury which imparts whiteness to them, withoot the least injury
to the cnamel. The gumss are made healthy y is use, and to the cnamel. The gums are made heaithy by its use, and
that mortifying defect, a repulsive breath, is ompletely



IS THE

## BEST REMEDY

 Which no spoll the symmetry of otherwise beanutful feet. Thounands have been oured, some of whom had suffered for afty years without being able to get rollieo from any other remedy. It is thyn piater, and takes up no room tim the boot.


THE COPYRIGHT OF THESE PICTURES IS IN EVERY CASE STRICTLY RESERVED BY THE OWNERS.

"a minstrel of majorca."-W. F. yeamer, r.a

"COURTYARD in palma, majorca." - W. f. yEames, r.a.

"SHEEP-SHEARING, EGYPT."- F. GOODALL, B.A



" looking to the mainland from arran."-J. macwhirter, a.b.a.

"school board in the cottage." - t. faed, r.a.

"the home light."-G. h. bovghton, a.b.a.

" when the world was young."- E. J. poynter, r.a.

"the annunciation."-a. hacker.

" Lady godiva : the stipulation."-E. B. leighton,


CIRCE, invidiosa."- A. Waterhouse, r.a

"DANaE.,- A. Waterhousk, ra

"A surbey sandpit."-b. w. leader. a.b.a.
"trispassing."-h. w. b. davis, b.a.

"spinners and weavers."- F. goodall, r.a.

chlldege oy lord mobartes.-3. sant, b.a.

"the youngest brother."-G. f. watts, b.a.

magter w. p. watt.- J. pettie, b.a.

"nachrihanish bay, kantyre."- h. moore, a.r.a.

"cabdigan bay."- j. brett, a.b.a.

"girl at fountain."-sir f. leighton, p.ba.

spring cleaning."-w. strutt.

"THE BROKEN idol."- VAL PRINsEP, A.R.A.

"in the aleadows at curfew hour."-T. s. cooper, b.a.

beatrice, daughter of john shaw, esq. F. GOODALL, RA.

"salmon poachers."-L. Calkin.

"on a farm at noon."- t. s. cooper, h.a

the hon. mrs. devereux.-F. goodall, r.a.

"incident in the life of grorge iv. and beau bremmel.

"the foot stlle."-w. c. t. dobson, b.A.

"she lovgs a sallor."一F. M. skipworth.

the white heat."- D. murray, a.r.a.

"welsh babley." - J. brett, a.r.a.

"bon jontr, pierrot:"-miss ethel wright.

"the market-place, bruges."-miss f. m. reid.

w. druby-Lowe, esq.-h. t. wells, r.a

auguat manns, esq.-J. pettie, r.a.

herbera gibbs, esq.-w. w. ouless, b.a

"between trae showers."一J. e. hodgson, r.a.

just the day for a cruibe:"- h. moore, A.b.A

"tue forest of arden."- hon. J. collier.

hiedtenant-generale str d. C. Druby-Lowe. if t. welles, r.a.


A HGHLAND HABVEST." - COLIN hunter, A.b.A.

sir donald curbe.- w. w. ouless. r.as

G. r. platt. esq.-E. J. gregory, A.r.a.

"two's company. three's none." - m. stone. r.a

"the collector's treaserre: the great alk's egi." I. s. marks, b.a.

"professors at salamanca university J. B. burgess, b.a

"Forging the anchor,"-stanhope forbes, a.b.a.

"far from the madjag crowd.
e. a. Waterlow, a.b.a.

"the river piave, belluno, venetia." - J. aumonier.

"portalt of a lady."-J. sant, b.a.

"a ferry on the tidal seine."-w. h. bartlett.

"going with the wind."-hilda montalba.

"the ginging lesson."-cabl schloesser.

"mordecai at the gate bepusing to do reverence to haman."
E. NORMAND

" thas batdge road."- d. murbay, a.b.a

"A moving story."-J. sant, r.a.

" THE CONVICT ship." - F. BRANGWYN.

"an autumn afternoon."-a. eabt, b.t.

"startled."- F. dicksee, b.a.

"left to vate."-w. B. WOLLEN

"tile outside mdge" (brabant, itth centuby).
fi. II. BOTGHTON, A.R.A.

miss julli nellson (mbs, fred terry). hon. I. collier.

"the storm."- P. r. morris, A.b.A

'hUSH-a-byE!"- MRs. tadema.

"springtime."-h. w. b. davis, r.a.

across the commos." b. W. header, a.r.a.

the burial of the macdonalds of glencoe."- colin hunter, a.t.a.

"Westminster."- vicat cole, r.a

youngest daughter of g. close, esq.-J. SANT, r.a.

"TEA AND sCANDAL."-W. DENDY sadler.
By permission of Nessrs. Frost and Meed, Clare Street, Briatol.

"Lady coventry's escort."- E. Crowe, a.r.a.

"the trammel net."- c. n. hemy.

"sea bieezes."-J. macwhirter, a.r.a.

"the gunpowder plot : the conspirators' last stand at holbeach house."-e. crofts, a.r.a.

bonnie prince charlie."- J. pettie, r.a.

"THE CIRCLING HOURS."- P. n. MORRIS, A.r.A.

"ORPHEUS."-8. J. SOLOMON.

"When the gea gives up its dead."-sir f. leighton, p.b.a.

"summertime."- H. w. R. mavis, r.a.

a Landscape.-sir J. E. milials, r.a.


A venetian council of war." - sir john gilbert, r.a.


META, DAUGHTER OF J. P. REID, ESQ.

"hentivg with the devon and somerset staghounds in a sea fog." R. W. MACBETH, A.R.A.


CONWAY bay and carnarvonshire coast."-B. W. leader, a.r.a.


Lady curbie. - W. w. OUless, r.a.

W. WATERHOUSE, ESQ.- L. ALMA-TADEMA, B.A.

"GRISILDE."-W. C. T. DOBSON, R.A.

" spanish armada."-w. L. Wyllie, a.r.a.

"THE ISLEG OF SKOMER AND SKOKHAM." - J. BEETT, A.R.A.

"ON the banks of the canal." - C. W. wyllie.


[^0]:    Wholemale: I. HOVEMDEM © soks,

